



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

February 26, 2008

MR. ERNIE LAZAR
APARTMENT 6
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264 7884

Subject: KERNODLE, JIM

FOIPA No. 1025807-001

Dear Mr. Lazar:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☒ (b)(2)

☒ (b)(3) Rule 6(e), Federal

Rules of Criminal Procedure

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

68 page(s) were reviewed and 67 page(s) are being released.

☐ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

☐ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.

☐ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

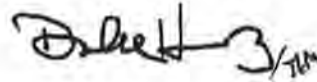
☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, 1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s).

If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☐ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D Hardy", followed by a stylized flourish and the date "3/14".

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1
Page 8 ~ Duplicate

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-12875) -C-

DATE: 1/13/69

SUBJECT: OLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, SR., aka
O. P. Kernodle
Paul Kernodle
SM - MINUTEMEN

OO: Kansas City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-10-95 BY SP7UC/CAK
321,960

Re Kansas City letter to Director dated 12/30/68,
report of SA [redacted] dated 4/25/41 at Kansas City
and Kansas City letter to Director 11/13/41 captioned
"OLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, aka O. P. Kernodle, Paul Kernodle,
IS - G", (C 61-76).

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and
7 copies of the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned
as above, suitable for dissemination.

b2
b7D

[redacted] is [redacted] presently under
development as [redacted] who on [redacted] was [redacted] with
the [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] is PSI [redacted] who on [redacted]
was [redacted] in [redacted] in
[redacted]

OLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, SR., was interviewed on
12/19/68 by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

b6
b7C

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified
confidential as unauthorized disclosure of information
attributed to the sources may disclose their identity.

REC 58

Referenced letter to the Director dated 11/13/41
records subject's placement on the custodial detention - [redacted]
[redacted] is not being recommended for the security index
at this time since he has made no statements or taken any
action that would indicate he is violence prone and a threat
to the internal security to the United States.

2-Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
2-Kansas City (1-100-12875)(1-62-7797 MINUTEMEN)
JF:jlh
(4)

JAN 16 1969

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

January 13, 1969

OLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, SR.
also known as
O. P. Kernodle
Paul Kernodle

321,960 4-10-95 SP7CIC/SAL

b2
b7D

[redacted] who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that Paul Kernodle, 4100 Martha Truman Road, Grandview, Missouri, was a Minutemen member and contributor. [redacted] furnished this information on May 10, 1965.

b2
b7D

[redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information advised on December 6, 1965, that Oliver P. Kernodle, 4100 East 119th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, was a recipient of Minutemen literature. It is noted that 4100 Martha Truman Road, Grandview, Missouri, and 4100 East 119th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, are identical addresses.

On November 26, 1968, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater Kansas City (which includes Grandview, Missouri), advised that Oliver Paul Kernodle, Sr., had a record of generally unsatisfactory payment on accounts with local firms. Kernodle was listed as part owner of Kernodle Recreation Lakes with a brother James Kernodle.

b6
b7C

On November 26, 1968, [redacted] Clerk, Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, advised that her office reflected the following traffic arrests for Oliver Paul Kernodle, date of birth April 14, 1898:

COPIES DESTROYED
30 JUL 21 1971

2
CORE

X

CLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, SR.
also known as
O. P. Kernodle
Paul Kernodle

April 19, 1939, speeding, paid \$5.00

May 13, 1940, speeding, paid \$5.00.

November 30, 1940 and May 23, 1941, undesignated
traffic violations, paid undesignated fines.

September 22, 1954, speeding, one day temporary
suspension of license.

February 20, 1961, failure to yield, one day temporary
suspension of license.

December 19, 1963, speeding, fined \$18.

May 19, 1964, speeding, fined \$17.

January 29, 1967, use of telephone to harass and
annoy, charge dismissed July 14, 1967.

In the January 31, 1967 edition of the Kansas
City Star published at Kansas City, Missouri, a three
column newspaper article reported the arrest of Kernodle
charging him with the unlawful and anonymous use or knowingly
cause to use a telephone in a manner intended and reasonably
calculated to harass, annoy, torment, abuse another or knowingly
permit such use. The complaint was made by [redacted]
[redacted] at the University of Missouri
at Kansas City.

b6
b7c

7
L

OLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, SR.
also known as
O. P. Kernodle
Paul Kernodle

The article stated that, "Jaffe, who is Jewish, said he began to receive telephone harassment last October after publication of a letter he wrote to the University News. The caller sometimes remarked about Jaffe's Jewish background, saying 'Hitler was right'. At least once the caller said merely 'On target'. Those two words are the title of the news letter of the National Minutemen Organization."

The article reported that Kernodle denied the allegations of the complaint and denied that he, Kernodle, was a member of the Minutemen.

The article said that Sergeant William Price, Detective, of the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, was outside Kernodle's home at 2:05 AM, January 29, 1967, when he was advised that Jaffee had received another telephone call and that the telephone company was holding the line open. Price was admitted into Kernodle's home by Kernodle. The article said that Price picked up the telephone in Kernodle's house, heard no dial tone and identified himself on the telephone. The party on the other end of the telephone identified himself as a member of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Security Department. The article said that the security agent for the telephone company had said that he was holding open a line which had monitored a call made to Jaffee's home.

On December 19, 1968, Oliver Paul Kernodle, Sr., was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, at his home at 4100 East 119th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. This home is located on the 225 acre property which is known locally as Kernodle Park.

Kernodle said that he was not a member of the Minutemen. He said he had sent money to the Minutemen but declined to indicate the sum total of these donations.

X

X

OLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, 38.
also known as
O. P. Kernodle
Paul Kernodle

Kernodle said that he knew Robert De Pugh and thought "very highly" of De Pugh. Kernodle said "I don't know where De Pugh is, but if I did know, I would not tell you (that is the FBI)".

Kernodle said that the Jews and the Communists in the governments of the world, especially the United States Government, were responsible for the monetary problems of today. Kernodle said the government had no right telling him who could come to his park property and who could not. He said that he intended to close the property rather than to allow Negroes on his property inasmuch as the courts did not uphold his contention that the park property was a private club for members only.

Kernodle said that he had never attended any meetings of the Minutemen and said that he did not know of any guerrilla training sessions held by the Minutemen. Kernodle said his property had never been used for any such training session.

The following description of Oliver Paul Kernodle, Sr. was obtained through interview and observation:

Aliases	O. P. Kernodle Paul Kernodle
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	April 14, 1898 at Clarkson, Oklahoma
Height	5'9"
Weight	200 pounds
Hair	Blue
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	ruddied, full faced
Hair	White

X

X

OLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, SR.
also known as
O. P. Kernodle
Paul Kernodle

Characteristics
Military service

Appears younger than his age
1917 through 1919, U.S. Navy
as a seaman

X

OLIVER PAUL KERNODLE, SR.
also known as
O. P. Kernodle
Paul Kernodle

X
"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri. Robert B. DePugh, Norborne, Missouri, has been publicly identified as the founder and National Coordinator of the organization since its inception. Membership of the "Minutemen" is claimed by DePugh to be in excess of 35,000 members, however, confidential sources state this figure is greatly exaggerated and that a more true estimate would be between 500 and 1,000 members. Statements by DePugh and literature distributed by the organization indicate its purpose to be the resistance to and exposure of, the spread of Communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; and resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

In April, 1966, DePugh stated the "Minutemen" organization was then dividing itself into two bodies; one group to be members who have been able to maintain their identity in complete secrecy from the public and government investigative agencies, and the other group to be made up of members who have been publicly identified and who will become active in the Patriotic Party. National conventions of the Patriotic Party were held in July, 1966, at Kansas City, Missouri, and July, 1967, at Kansas City, Kansas.

Members of the "Minutemen" organization, including Robert B. DePugh and his close associate, Walter P. Peyson, have been arrested in the past on charges of violation of the Federal Firearms Act, Bank Robbery - Conspiracy, Illegal Possession of Firearms and Conspiracy to Commit Arson. They have also engaged in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics wherein machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms were employed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-10761)

DATE: 9/13/65

FROM : SAC, Detroit (100-29942) (P)

SUBJECT: "MINUTEMEN"
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)
(OO: KANSAS CITY)

10-2-92 9803RDD/CAL

Enclosed for the Bureau and Kansas City are six and two copies respectively of an LHM pertaining to captioned organization.

A copy of instant LHM has been designated for Secret Service, Detroit, who in accordance with previous Bureau instructions, have received previous communications in this matter.

The source utilized in enclosed LHM is

b2
b7D

The original information mentioned in enclosed LHM is located in Detroit File

b2
b7D

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Kansas City (Enc. 2) (62-7797) (RM)
1 - Detroit
MHS/rms
(5)

100-810RB

all copies destroyed
as this has been
received from other
sources. It is discontinued
Dad

REC-13

105

15 SEP 1965

INT. SEC.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 13, 1965

Re: "Minutemen"

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, on September 9, 1965, supplied [redacted]

b7D

Xerox copies of [redacted]
[redacted] are attached hereto.

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It
is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

0
E DEPT

0 DEPT

102-92 9803RDD/CAL

62-107211-

We had held a exceptionally good training program just before the raids on our Independence Headquarters. Most of the lectures were taped. It has been our intention to edit and condense this training program into possibly three tapes of two hours each. Our training course on underground warfare (which is designed to follow the basic correspondence course) is nearly finished. The reproduction of these tapes, printing of other material and similar projects have been greatly delayed by our local problems.

To speed up our general training program we will send out all of the phases that a member has yet to complete at one time. For example, if you have finished Phase II you may now order Phase III, IV and V and they will all be shipped along immediately with the necessary additional books. The cost will still be \$1.00 per phase and it will still be necessary for the member to send each phase in, either to National Headquarters or to the Local Coordinator) as it is completed.

Our increased security precautions should not prevent continued recruiting efforts at the local level. A professional attitude and extra precautions should be maintained in this activity.

We have just received word that a new office of censorship is being set up by the federal government. All our intelligence sources indicate that the Phoenix Report (for secret unilateral disarmament) is being implemented rapidly. The federal government is contemplating further seizures of power under the pretext of a war emergency.

All of these things make the situation for our country's future look very grim. Now is the time for each of our members to consider their own individual problems in a very realistic manner. There is a section in the Walter McCarran Act which allows the Attorney General to imprison anyone who IN HIS OPINION may endanger the safety of the country during any such time as the president may declare a state of emergency.

Gradually increasing pressure on known patriots building up to a general round-up is not impossible. Your chances of being sought by local police (goaded on by federal marshals) is much more likely than a round-up conducted by Russian or United Nation's troops.

Team captains should make a special effort now to expand their local organizations and keep them active on constructive local projects. Each team should have prepared a central hide-out. To guard against infiltration of the team each member should have his own secret hideout that is known to no one else. Now is the time for each member to work extra hard in self study and self improvement.

On the good side of things our organization seems to be receiving support that we had not previously had from other conservative organizations. Americans everywhere are becoming aware of the seriousness of the situation. Such awareness is a pre-requisite for any successful resistance movement.

You will be receiving bulletins in the near future suggesting further action at the local level both defensive and offensive.

We are in the middle of a tough battle and we have many more battles before us. Our plans are going about as scheduled and we are confident that ultimate victory will be ours.

August 10, 1965

SHOWDOWN PUT OFF FOR ONE WEEK

Three recent articles from the Kansas City Star describe the efforts that are being made locally to defend ourselves against the kidnap frame-up and the attempt to legally seize our records.

Yesterday afternoon I fully expected to be found guilty of contempt and jailed for an indefinite period of time. The bad thing about a contempt charge in the State of Missouri is that it is considered a continuing violation. Each day that you fail to do as the Court orders, you are in continued violation and thus they can hold you almost forever.

While I was waiting to be called before the Grand Jury the door to their chambers unexpectedly opened, the entire Grand Jury filed out and went home. The bailiff then announced that they had adjourned for one week. Next Monday, August 23rd, at 9:00 A.M. I'll be back on the spot again. Still, we feel that this is a good sign. Having openly defied the Prosecuting Attorney in front of all the news media they could hardly be expected to let me go. At the same time public opinion is running ninety percent in our favor in the Kansas City Area.

We were quite probably saved by the fact that many of our members and friends were willing to make a good show of strength at an open meeting. This Defense Committee is now organized sufficiently well that we can really raise a howl of protest if and when I am actually behind bars.

Naturally the efficiency of our organization has suffered from this situation. We no longer have any records in this area and to even answer routine correspondence means that it must be forwarded sometimes for hundreds of miles to even check the identification numbers and know who it is from. I understand that things are returning to normal as Coordinators in other states take up the work that was formerly done by the National Headquarters.

Many of you have received new mail drops recently and others probably will in the near future. Naturally you should be cautious about receiving mail purportedly coming from a local headquarters but if you use your identification number only in writing to them there is little danger in doing so. This is something we knew would happen sooner or later and much of the necessary preparation to carry on the organization was completed long ago.

We are receiving frequent requests from members to acknowledge whether or not we have received past correspondence from them. Under present circumstances, this is almost impossible as the mail is quickly removed from this area and I do not even know where the work of answering this correspondence is being done at this time and I have no personal knowledge as to where our records are now being kept.

Now, more than ever before we need a larger staff of competent people to get this work done promptly. The response has been excellent to our request for extra donations to help meet our legal expenses. Due to the many changes of mail drop (and doubts that some members may have regarding security of the mail) we are not receiving much of the regular dues for which we depend to meet our regular expenses. All members are urged to send in their dues regularly with their identification number and any additional amount they can afford. Our mail does seem to be coming through without interruption.

2

DEPUGH EXPECTS TO GO TO JAIL

Minutemen Leader Sees
Contempt of Court
Charge

SPEAKS TO ABOUT 125

He Will Not Give Up His
Membership Lists, He
Tells Audience

By Harry Jones, Jr.
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

Robert Bolivar DePugh, Minutemen leader, told about 125 conservatives yesterday that he probably would be taken to jail today on a charge of contempt of court.

Noting that he was under an order to take various records of the Minutemen organization to the Jackson County grand jury today—records that would include membership lists—DePugh told his listeners at the Pickwick Motor Inn:

"If I turned the list over, it would mean the destruction of the organization and a betrayal of my country, of my own conscience and of the cause of freedom. And I won't do it."

Listeners Give Ovation

This brought the audience to its feet for a standing ovation.

DePugh told the crowd that despite his attitude toward Chief Justice Earl Warren, Justice Hugo Black and some of the others on the U. S. Supreme court, he intended to try to appeal the case to that body if funds became available.

A mimeographed sheet headed the "Legal Defense Committee" was passed out, with the message at the top: "This committee shall be a voluntary association of individuals for the purpose of providing continuous legal, financial and public support for any patriotic American citizen that now, or in the future, may be subjected to legal persecution or illegal harassment."

Friend Speaks Briefly

At one point in the meeting, DePugh introduced a man only as a friend from out of town and asked him to say a few words.

The man, who did not identify himself, urged that the jail in which DePugh is held after tomorrow be picketed every day that DePugh is held there.

The meeting had been planned without public notice. For a while, Wayne Morse, an active picket for conservative and anti-Communist causes here, tried to check the identity of everyone entering the room and bar those without invitations, but, upon Pugh's arrival, this effort was abandoned and a reporter was allowed inside.

James Kernodle, section leader of the John Birch society for the three Kansas City chapters south of the Missouri river, introduced DePugh. Men with such views as DePugh's often have trouble in the United States, he said.

"If you're a little pro-Communist and a little anti-American," Kernodle said, "then you can get along pretty well in this country."

Prayer by Minister

The Rev. Robert I. Hatch, pastor of the First Bible Presbyterian church and a Birch society chapter leader, offered a prayer, and DePugh took the podium for almost two hours.

He said that in December, 1961, Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, and Victor Reuther, his brother, submitted a 24-page recommendation to the U. S. Justice department on how to destroy the patriotic movement in America.

Point No. 4 in this recommendation, DePugh said, advised the administration to take steps to end the Minutemen.

Four months ago, DePugh said, he first learned that efforts to follow that recommendation would soon be made.

A state charge of kidnaping that was filed against him on July 8 and subsequent events related to that charge are part of that effort, he said.

Referring again to the kidnaping charge as a frame-up, DePugh said that after testifying before the Jackson County grand jury for eight and a half hours, it was clear to him that

the grand jury was on a fishing expedition.

Lists Seen as Goal

"The real thing they were after," he said, "was my membership lists."

The audience broke into spontaneous applause when he mentioned that while testifying before the grand jury, he did not take the fifth amendment once.

DEPUGH WAITS, IS NOT CALLED

Minutemen Leader Says
He's Willing to Go
to Jail

The Jackson County grand jury met for 30 minutes this afternoon while Robert Bolivar DePugh waited outside without any of the records or rosters he had been ordered to produce.

The Minutemen leader said, "I'm ready to spend the rest of my life in jail," rather than produce the records.

There was, however, no confrontation, as the jury adjourned without calling DePugh or any other witness. After the session, Lawrence Gepford, prosecuting attorney, said he would ask for a new order requiring DePugh to produce the records at 9 o'clock next Monday.

Just before the jury session, DePugh's attorney, William Costello, presented another motion to quash the subpoena calling for DePugh's records. Costello said it was based on constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceful assembly and the right to privacy. The motion was overruled by Judge Henry Riederer.

"I have no doubt there is a lot of pressure on local officials from pretty high up in Washington about this," DePugh said. "These fellows (the grand jury) have been caught in the middle. Their case is as full of holes as Swiss cheese and they don't know what to do."

"Political Ambitions" The Key?

DePugh Framed, Newsletter Charges

By Harry Jones, Jr.
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

LAURENCE F. GEPFORD'S "political ambitions" are cited as a factor in the "frame-up" of Robert B. DePugh, Minutemen leader, in this month's issue of the Minutemen newsletter, "On Target."

"Jackson County Missouri Prosecutor, Lawrence F. Gepford, is a man of obvious political ambitions," the newsletter states. "It is reported that he wanted to run for the office of Missouri Attorney General at the last election but was turned down by the political bosses as being unknown throughout the state."

As "Crusading Prosecutor"

"What a wonderful opportunity to become widely known as the crusading prosecutor of the Minutemen."

The 12-page newsletter this month is devoted entirely to DePugh's troubles with Jackson County officials and the Independence police department in what the periodical headlines as an "All Out Effort to Destroy the Minutemen . . ."

Barney Myers, chief of the Independence police department, is also singled out in "On Target" for involvement in the "frame-up," and it is stated that Myers once told DePugh that his and DePugh's beliefs "are as opposite as they can get."

The newsletter gives this version of why Miss Linda Judd, 16, and Miss Patricia Beal, 21, have accused DePugh of abducting them and holding them against their will in June:

"Linda Judd, 16 years old, had once displayed bruises around her neck and shoulders and said, 'This is what I got the last time I went home.' After finding herself in police custody it would seem like a natural thing for a girl her age to cook up a story of kidnaping to explain her absence and try to avoid further punishment."

"In fact, subsequent investigation has disclosed that she came up with a similar story two

years ago when she charged another man with abducting her and holding her captive at a service station. Those charges were dropped when the story was presumed to be a hoax."

"Pat Beal, 21-year-old divorcee, had been accused a few weeks earlier of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Finding herself in jail for vagrancy it can be surmised that only a modest amount of persuasion was necessary for her to go along with the kidnaping story so that she would be released."

The newsletter continues that after their arrest, the young women were questioned "and their story rehearsed for several days before any charges were filed."

"With time, they were able to answer selected questions correctly for a polygraph test," the newsletter continues. "Repeated conferences were held between Chief Myers, Prosecutor Gepford and others as to if and how a charge of kidnaping could be made to stick."

Cost Is High

Donations to help DePugh pay his legal expenses are solicited in the newsletter, and it is stated that these expenses, bonding fees and other costs connected with the case are running about \$1,000 a week.

"When a Communist is attacked, every other Communist and fellow traveler springs to his defense," the newsletter states. "Within hours, committees are organized, picket lines are formed and letter writing campaigns are under way. . . ."

"Here is a case where the battle lines are clearly drawn. A nationally-known anti-Communist has been charged with a major crime under circumstances of an obvious frame-up. Within the next few weeks the reputation of Bob DePugh will be either completely cleared or completely ruined. A major patriotic organization will either be destroyed or will emerge stronger than ever."

The newsletter also devotes

considerable space to the manner in which the Independence police seized various items at a Minutemen headquarters at 613 East Alton avenue, Independence, on July 8 and 9.

It is alleged in the newsletter that on the second visit there, when the police had a search warrant, "Several items apparently disappeared into the personal pockets of the officers making the search, including about \$200 in cash, a new .38 Chief Special and a nearly new .25 Browning Automatic."

As is the case every month the "O" in the "On Target" on the cover was designed to represent the cross-hairs of a rifle sight, and beneath this is the message: "We guarantee that all law suits filed against this newsletter will be settled out of court."

Would Go to Jail

DePugh has been ordered to appear before the Jackson County grand jury this afternoon with various records of the Minutemen. He told a gathering of about 125 persons yesterday that he will not turn over these records and is prepared to go to jail over this if necessary.

At this meeting, at which defense funds were sought, DePugh spent more than an hour outlining his concepts of the Communist threat to the United States and ways he thought it should be fought.

Stressing that the Communists' own tactics should be used against them, he said "everything possible" should be done. He added that when he has said this in the past, people have asked him whether he meant this including killing others.

"My answer to that," DePugh told the audience, "is, 'To save my children from slavery, you can't think of anything I wouldn't do.'"

He predicted that the Communists will have taken over the United States in from 6 to 10 years unless something is done to stop them.

REC-39
EX-113
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DENVER	OFFICE OF ORIGIN KANSAS CITY	DATE 10/28/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/3 - 10/21/65
TITLE OF CASE "MINUTEMEN"		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY bmr
10-7-92 9803RDD/CAL REFERENCES:		CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS)	

REFERENCES:

Report of SA dated 6/23/65,
at Denver.

Kansas City letter to the Bureau dated 7/9/65.

LEADS:

- P -

DENVER DIVISIONAT DENVER, COLORADO

Will report results of investigation of individuals who are active or suspected of being active in Minutemen activities in Colorado and Wyoming.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source		Location of Information	
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 7 - Bureau (62-107261) (RM) (AM) <u>SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES</u> 3 - Denver (62-1494)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 40px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 40px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 40px;"></div>	

REC-73

EX-113

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	<i>97</i>	<i>Env</i>	<i>11-29-65</i>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> INT. SEC. </div>
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>	b6 b7c		

DN 62-1494

C O P I E S:

- 7 - Bureau (62-107261) (RM) (AM)
- 1 - Secret Service, Denver (RM)
- 1 - G-2, Chicago (RM)
- 1 - INTC, Denver (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Denver (RM)
- 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
- 3 - Kansas City (62-7797) (RM)
 - 1 - Secret Service, Kansas City
- 2 - Richmond (RM)
- 3 - Denver (62-1494)

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b7D

[redacted] is [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] who requested his
identity be concealed

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b2
b7D

[redacted] is PCI [redacted]

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[redacted]

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- B -

C O V E R P A G E

DN 62-1494

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[redacted] is [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] who requested that
his identity be concealed
[redacted]

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[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified confidential because data set out herein from [redacted] could result in their identification and thus compromise their continuing value and effectiveness.

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"Minutemen" material enclosed in this report is at the request of intelligence agencies who indicate they desire more information about "Minutemen" and it was felt that such material included in this report has fulfilled this request.

- C* -

C O V E R P A G E

RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Denver (RM) 1 - OSI, Denver (RM)
1 - Chicago (RM) 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - INTC, Denver (RM) 1 - Secret Service, Kansas
Report of: [redacted] Office: Denver City (RM)
Date: 10/28/65 b6
b7C
Field Office File #: 62-1494 Bureau File #: 62-107261
Title: "MINUTEMEN"

Character: INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

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Synopsis:

"Minutemen" member [] when questioned by employers of [] denied membership in "Minutemen" organization. [] owns a .25 Beretta automatic and a carbine rifle. [] stated he has requested active military duty. [] has stated that 1/2 of all FBI Agents left the Bureau because of Russian take-over of the Bureau. "Minutemen" members [] are interested in obtaining automatic weapons and plastic explosives, however, both indicate lack of knowledge pertaining to the acquisition and use of explosives. [] whose name appeared in "Minutemen" records identified as residing in Ft. Collins, Colorado. Sources at Ft. Collins state that [] has lived in Ft. Collins since 1952. The source indicates that one [] may be connected with the "Minutemen". "Minutemen" publications primarily concerned with the arrest of "Minutemen" leader ROBERT DE PUGH set forth.

DECLASSIFIED BY

- P - 10 - 7 - 92

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON 4/6/77 TJS/LSK

APPROPRIATE AGENCY
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DN 62-149

JCL:nll

(1)

RE:

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[redacted] advised April 9, 1965, that [redacted] told him on [redacted] that at [redacted] he was interviewed [redacted]

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[redacted] said he was asked if he was a Minuteman to which he replied in the negative and he was asked if he carried a gun and he also replied in the negative. [redacted] told source that the officials told [redacted] that they had received complaints [redacted]

[redacted] Source further advised that [redacted] exhibited a bulletin "On Target" which was mailed from 1555 Howard Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60626. Source further advised that [redacted] said that he was a more confirmed Minuteman now than he was before the interview [redacted]

On April 13, 1965, [redacted] reported that [redacted] has a .25 Baretta automatic, 6.35 mm, model 950B, serial B37284.

Source advised that [redacted] owns a carbine rifle which he obtained through the National Rifle Association at the Redwood Arsenal.

DN 62-1492

JCL:grs

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RE: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised on August 6, 1965, that on [REDACTED] attended an organization meeting of the Denver Citizens Council at Grange Hall, 2475 West 26th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

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[REDACTED] stated he was requesting active military duty. [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] stated that one-half of all FBI Agents left the Bureau in 1961 because of Russian take-over of the Bureau. [REDACTED] said that J. EDGAR HOOVER is now only a puppet of the Communist Party. [REDACTED] said that all true American patriots will be eliminated one at a time in order to abolish any resistance to the Communist take-over. [REDACTED] said that he went to [REDACTED] when he was on vacation and spoke to ROBERT DEPUGH before DEPUGH was arrested on charges of kidnapping. [REDACTED] said that his Minutemen associates have [REDACTED] due to a [REDACTED]

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DN 62-149-
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RE: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised on August 30, 1965, that [REDACTED] and others attended a meeting at a steakhouse located on Sheridan Boulevard and West 38th Avenue on August 28, 1965.

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During this meeting, [REDACTED] described a previous interview that he had with Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [REDACTED] asked those present how they felt about participating in active work of the Minutemen. [REDACTED] said that no papers had to be signed by anybody who participated in or was a member of the Minutemen but they would be subject to the Military Code of Justice and when anyone violated this code, the Minutemen Enforcement Division would handle the individual with extreme severity. [REDACTED] asked one of the individuals present to obtain transmission line maps, including substations, especially where the Public Service Company ties to Bureau of Reclamation transmission lines. [REDACTED] asked for the names of [REDACTED] personnel who held key positions in operating and repairing distribution, transmission, and generation.

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[REDACTED] stated that the Minutemen were interested in obtaining automatic weapons and plastic explosives. [REDACTED] stated that he wanted to obtain as much dynamite as the "traffic allows" including blasting caps and fuses. [REDACTED] said that he wanted to store this material in "mountain property."

[REDACTED] stated that he had three loyal friends who had military experience and were proficient in the use of weapons. He said that these men would help him under any circumstances. He said that these three men had been questioned by the authorities in the past years.

[REDACTED] stated that there is less than one year left to the "take-over government." [REDACTED] said there was precious

DN 62-149

JCL:grs

2

time remaining for the Minutemen military action.

[] said that [] is now a definite "rat fink" and will be held accountable by the Minutemen Enforcement Division.

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[] stated that he was now living in []

On [] at which time [] stated that [] and he wanted to pick up some dynamite during the weekend of [] and take the dynamite to a secret ammunition dump.

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[] advised on October 11, 1965, that on [] [] stated that he was interested in getting some dynamite but did not know where to buy it. [] indicated lack of knowledge that dynamite may be purchased at various locations in Denver and Boulder, Colorado. [] indicated that he had no knowledge of the use of dynamite nor did he indicate the purpose of the use of the dynamite.

[] further advised that on [] indicated that he had passed out information about purchasing [] and that [] indicated to [] that [] had received word [] of Minutemen members. [] stated that [] was very pleased about the information about how to obtain explosives in Denver and Boulder, Colorado, but [] did not indicate that he was at the present time interested in obtaining explosives.

[] further reported that on [] stated that he wanted more information about the purchase of explosives in Denver and Boulder. [] indicated a lack of knowledge of the use of explosives and did not indicate the purpose of the explosives except that [] indicated that "his group" wanted to store some of the dynamite in some location in the mountains.

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Source indicated that it was apparent that [] knew nothing about the purchase of or use of any type of explosives.

DN 62-1494
JCL:grs (jt)
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RE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished to [REDACTED] a list of names and addresses which was believed to be a Minutemen membership list. Included in the list was the following:

[REDACTED]

On August 4, 1965, [REDACTED] Division of Motor Vehicles, Denver, Colorado, reported the records reflect that one [REDACTED] had been issued Colorado Operator's License [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. The license reflects [REDACTED] residence as [REDACTED] date of birth [REDACTED] sex male, weight [REDACTED] pounds, height [REDACTED] feet [REDACTED] inches, hair [REDACTED] eyes [REDACTED]

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b6
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On September 21, 1965, [REDACTED] Credit Bureau of Fort Collins, Fort Collins, Colorado, advised that their records indicate that [REDACTED] have been on file with that bureau since July, 1952. The file indicates that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]. The file shows that during the period [REDACTED] [REDACTED] had some financial difficulty with [REDACTED] credit charges. This account at the Fort Collins Credit Bureau contains no current credit information or delinquents and the last and present rating is satisfactory. The file shows that [REDACTED] and own a [REDACTED] identification numbers not shown. The file also reflects that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] no identifying information available.

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On September 21, 1965, [redacted] Fort Collins Police Department, Fort Collins, Colorado, advised that their files show that [redacted] date of birth [redacted]

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[redacted] of [redacted] was issued citations by that department on August 3, 1963 for a water restriction violation; on August 27, 1963, for a water restriction violation--disposition on both--closed and no action taken. [redacted] received a parking ticket on November 3, 1964 for parking his vehicle in a yellow curb zone and was fined \$3.00. No identifying description of the vehicle was shown.

On September 21, 1965, [redacted] Deputy Sheriff, Larimer County Sheriff's Office, Fort Collins, Colorado, advised that files of that agency show no record for [redacted]. However, [redacted] advised that [redacted] [redacted] advising that subject was [redacted] whose address is immediately unknown. [redacted] advised that he barely knows subject and stated [redacted] concerning [redacted] involvement, membership, etcetera, with the "Minutemen" organization. He advised that he knows nothing regarding this at the present, but would remain alert and advise of any information developed.

DN 62-14C
JCL:nll
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RE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised on April 3, 1965, that [REDACTED] stated that one of the three members of Minutemen who interviewed him was a [REDACTED] who recently began employment as a [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] leaves messages for him by placing the message on [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Denver Police Department, Identification Bureau, Denver, Colorado, on April 5, 1965, reported that [REDACTED] was fingerprinted on February 17, 1965, for a [REDACTED] He noted that [REDACTED]

b6
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[REDACTED] furnished the following background information:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	
Born	

Height	
Weight	
Eyes	
Hair	
Complexion	
Occupation	
Wife	
Navy Serial No.	



[REDACTED] advised on October 8, 1965, that [REDACTED] mentioned that [REDACTED] is connected with Minutemen.

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P.O. Box 68
Norborne, Mo.

~~LOCAL BULLETIN~~
(Reproduction is requested for distribution to all members)

July 24, 1965

Dear Fellow Americans:

You were notified in our last bulletin about my arrest on a charge of kidnapping. Although this is an obvious frame-up there is little chance of conviction if I can get anything like a fair trial.

The real purpose of this attack became apparent when I was ordered to deliver the entire Minutemen membership list, On Target subscription list and other pertinent files to the Grand Jury. Although such information is supposed to be treated as secret by the Grand Jury we already have adequate proof that such would not be the case.

A few years ago the leader of a small anti-communist group in Connecticut was ordered to divulge his membership list under similar circumstances. He claimed constitutional immunity under the first and sixth amendments but was nevertheless convicted and sentenced for contempt.

When the State of Alabama attempted to obtain membership lists of the NAACP the Supreme Court upheld the right of the NAACP to keep their membership secret.

These two cases show the double standard that applies to pro-communists on one hand and pro-Americans on the other. Since I am on the "wrong" side of the fence, I will probably be in jail by the time you receive this letter.

We are trying to plan a defensive strategy in advance. We are mapping out a possible "civil rights" demonstration in reverse in case legal defense proves inadequate. We need to know who we can count on to help in this work: To organize mail campaigns, to rally other conservative organizations to our support, perhaps even for picketing and protest meetings.

Our most immediate need is for your financial support. Legal expenses and bonds for our various members that have been arrested has already amounted to several thousand dollars. Please send the largest contribution that you can to the above address as soon as possible and let us know what other type of activity you would be willing to help with. Give only your code name or I.D. number.

If our enemies are allowed to destroy the Minutemen organization today, then time is short until the entire patriotic movement in America will be destroyed. This is a time of crisis. Please dedicate yourself to this fight now while there is still time. Let us hear from you soon. You will then be contacted locally or by other means as to how you can best help.

Sincerely yours

b6
b7C

ON TARGET

Published monthly by the MINUTEMEN, P.O. Box 68, Norborne, Mo.

Subscription rate, \$5.00 per year

We guarantee that all law suits filed against this news letter will be settled out of court.

WORDS WON'T WIN — ACTION WILL

August 1, 1965

**ALL OUT EFFORT TO DESTROY
MINUTEMEN HAS STARTED**

**NATIONAL COORDINATOR AND
TWO ASSISTANTS ARRESTED**

ILLEGAL SEARCH AND SEIZURE

SUBPOENA DEMANDS MEMBERSHIP LISTS

REUTHER MEMORANDUM

On January 2, 1961, the author and Victor Reuther wrote a letter from Russia where they were attending the New Labor Movement. This letter referred to the Soviet system as a "radical right" and was signed with the words, "Carry on the fight for a better America." In December of 1961 these same two men submitted to the Justice Department a 24 page blueprint recommending steps for the destruction of the patriotic movement in America. Excerpts of this memorandum are shown below. A complete copy can be obtained from the Borger, Texas News Herald. 25 cents.

THE RADICAL RIGHT IN AMERICA TODAY REUTHER MEMORANDUM

EXTENT OF PROBLEM

The radical right or extreme right-wing, or however it may be designated, includes an unknown number of millions of Americans of viewpoints bounded on the left by Senator Goldwater and on the right by Robert Welch. The active component of these radical right millions would, of course, be only a small fraction of the total. But, whatever may be the difficulty of ascertaining their numbers, these radical right groups are probably stronger and are almost certainly better organized, than at any time in recent history. More significant yet, they are growing in strength and there is no reason to expect a turning of the tide in this regard during the foreseeable Cold War period ahead. And, possibly most significant of all, their relationship to and infiltration of the Armed Services adds a new dimension to the seriousness with which they must be viewed.

New radical right organizations have sprung up like weeds in the last few years; it is estimated by the Anti-Defamation League that almost a hundred such organizations have been organized in 1961 alone.

But there are some steps which can and should be taken now to halt the growth of the radical right and possibly to turn the tide against it. There are other steps of a more long-range nature. Among the programs and policies of both types which the Administration might consider are the following:

1. The radical right inside the Armed Services presents an immediate and special problem requiring immediate and special measures.

The problem of radical right influences inside the Armed Services is an immediate one and made all the more so by the up-coming hearings of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee. But even if there were no hearings, this challenge to the basic American concept of separating military personnel from partisan politics must be met now. Toler-

2. The radical right and the Attorney General's subversive list.

The Attorney General's list of subversive organizations is lending aid and comfort to the radical right. Although the radical right poses a far greater danger to the success of this country in its battle against international Communism than does the domestic Communist movement, the latter have been branded subversive by the Government and the former have not. No one loses his job or is subjected to public

It might therefore be advisable for the Attorney General to announce at this time that he is going to investigate one or more of these organizations with a view to determining whether charges will be filed and hearings held on the question of listing one or more of these organizations.

The mere act of indicating that an investigation will be made will certainly bring home to many people something they have never considered — the subversive character of these organizations and their similarity to the listed groups on the left.

3. The flow of big money to the radical right should be dammed to the extent possible.

The growing power of radical right propagandists and groups is directly related to their expanding ability to secure large sums of money. As funds are a source of power to the radical right, action to dam up these funds may be the quickest way to turn the tide now running in their favor.

4. The Administration should take steps to end the Minutemen.

It is not known whether the Minutemen will grow or whether they will fade out of the picture. They do, however, represent a dangerous precedent in our democracy. Consideration should be given to the question whether they are presently violating any federal laws and, if not, to the Federal Government calling a conference of States where the Minutemen exist to see what action could be taken under state laws. There is, of course, the additional possibility, as indicated earlier, that the Minutemen might fall within the terms of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

5. The domestic Communist problem should be put in proper perspective for the American people, thus exposing the basic fallacy of the radical right.

The radical right feeds upon charges of treason, traitors, and treachery. It has its roots in a very real sense in the belief of the American people that domestic Communism has succeeded in betraying America and threatens its very survival. Putting the domestic Communist problem in proper perspective would do much to expose the basic fallacy of the radical right.

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hoover, although he made an admirable recent statement concerning the radical right, exaggerates the domestic Communist menace at every turn and thus contributes to the public's frame of mind upon which the radical right feeds.

There is no need for a further effort to dramatize the domestic Communist issue; the need now is to rein in those who have created the unreasoned fear of the domestic Communist movement in the minds of the American people and slowly to develop a more rational attitude toward the strength of this movement.

Efforts to deal with radical right Generals and Admirals and Minutemen, investigation to determine whether to list radical right organizations, efforts to dam the illegal flow of money in their direction, efforts to set the domestic Communist problem in perspective — all will evoke immediate charges of softness on Communism. But this is not a problem that can be swept under the rug. The Administration can no more combat the radical right by being "tough on domestic Communism" or appeasing radical right Generals than the Republican Administration was able to fight McCarthyism by its own excesses in this area.

Take two ~~Minutemen~~ ~~radical~~ ~~one~~ ~~who~~ had run away from home and the other arrested.

Add one chief of police with announced antagonism against the Minutemen.

Add one Prosecuting Attorney with political ambitions.

Mix well to produce unfounded charges of kidnapping, nationwide smear, arrest and harassment of loyal Americans, seizure and damage of private property.

Linda Judd, 16 years old had once displayed bruises around her neck and shoulders and said, "This is what I got the last time I went home". After finding herself in police custody it would seem like a natural thing for a girl her age to cook up a story of kidnapping to explain her absence and try to avoid further punishment. In fact, subsequent investigation has disclosed that she came up with a similar story two years ago when she charged another man with abducting her and holding her captive at a service station. Those charges were dropped when the story was presumed to be a hoax.

Pam Beal, a 21 year old divorcee, had been accused a few weeks earlier of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Finding herself in jail for vagrancy it can be surmised that only a modest amount of persuasion was necessary for her to go along with the kidnapping story so that she would be released.

Independence Police Chief, Orson F. Myers, one time told Robert DePugh, "We have no common ground for discussion. Your beliefs and mine are as opposite as they can get". On another occasion, Chief Myers had called members of the Independence Police Department together and told them that if he could prove any members of his force belonged to the Minutemen, they would have five minutes to either resign their positions or be fired.

Jackson County Missouri Prosecutor, Lawrence F. Gepford is a man of obvious political ambitions. It is reported that he wanted to run for the office of Missouri Attorney General at the last election but was turned down by the political bosses as being unknown throughout the state. What a wonderful opportunity to become widely known as the crusading prosecutor of the Minutemen.

After their arrest the girls were questioned and their story rehearsed for several days before any charges were filed. With time they were able to answer selected questions correctly for a polygraph test. Repeated conferences were held between Chief Myers, Prosecutor Gepford and others as to if and how a charge of kidnapping could be made to stick.

We had been warned of this conspiracy several days before a warrant was issued but considered the story so improbable that the warning was ignored.

Nat *not* *be* *search* *for DePugh*

THE FIRST RAID

Jack Cannon and his family had been away from home so that he could be with his father during his last days and attend his funeral.

Scarcely an hour after he and his family returned, Jack was a captive of the Independence Police Department, his hands going numb in handcuffs roughly pressed on his wrists. His wife, children and a volunteer secretary had been herded into the kitchen and placed under guard. On the shelf lay several JBS stickers to "SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE".

A few minutes earlier several heavily armed members of the Independence Police Department had entered the building under false pretenses, first by saying that their purpose was to question residents of the building in regards to a felony, "committed by someone" and later by stating they were to investigate a "tip" about a cache of weapons.

While the occupants of the building were held in the kitchen of Cannon's apartment the remainder of the building was searched and a de-activated machine gun seized without warrant.

Jack was handcuffed when he attempted to walk from the kitchen into an adjoining room. Shortly afterwards he was taken to the Independence Police Department to be interrogated most of that night and the following day. At approximately 4:00 the next afternoon he was finally arraigned as a material witness to the charge of kidnapping and released on bond.

After leaving the Independence Headquarters, several members of the Independence Police Department proceeded to Norborne, Missouri where they raided Bob DePugh's home while armed with shotguns and other weapons.

These officers were stopped at the door by Bob's 15 year old son John who held a 22 rifle in his hands while demanding that they produce a proper warrant. After determining that the warrant was for the arrest of Robert DePugh the officers were allowed to enter. They were prevented from searching and seizing correspondence and files only by the insistence of other armed members of the organization that happened to be present.

The Independence Police Officers wanted to break down the door of Biolab Corporation but were prevented from doing so by a local marshal and deputy sheriff who insisted that they wait until an employee could be telephoned and the door properly opened with a key.

After returning to the Independence Police station one officer was overheard to remark: "I'd have killed that DePugh kid if the town marshal hadn't been there".

Young Woman Arrested Here

By CLAY MCGINNIS
(Examiner Staff Writer)

Independence police Friday night arrested a young woman for investigation in connection with kidnaping charges against Robert DePugh, national leader of the Minutemen, a militant organization which describes itself as a foe of communism. Officers also confiscated "contraband" which included a large quantity of dynamite, at 613 E. Alton, a building used by the organization.

Chief Make Arrest

Orson F. Myers, Independence police chief, said he arrested Cyndra Ellen Melville, 20, alias "Cindy" at the Alton address when she appeared on the scene as police were searching the building.

The tall, attractive blonde woman was searched by a matron and jailed after she was booked about 9:10 p.m. for "investigation of accessory to the act of kidnaping."

Chief Myers said the police were seeking her in connection with the case on information from several sources.

The chief said that when officers were searching for DePugh Thursday night at the 613 E. Alton address they noticed a number of weapons, and other items which could be used as weapons.

He said that armed with a search warrant arranged by Jackson County Prosecuting Attorney Lawrence Gepford, police went back to the Alton address late this afternoon.

Myers directed operations and called some explosives experts from Richards-Gebauer when the dynamite was found.

The chief said they removed four and a half cases of dynamite, 50 sticks to the case, and also removed blasting caps, live hand grenades, a type of sub-machine gun with a folding stock known as a

self to authorities earlier today, appeared at the scene.

He said DePugh demanded a receipt for the articles. When asked to declare his ownership in order to get a receipt, however, he said "you can talk to my lawyer," officers reported.

After a while, DePugh left, police said. Shortly after "Cindy" appeared and began checking over the articles, police reported.

Denies Kidnap Angle

Robert Bolivar DePugh, national leader and spokesman for the Minutemen organization, said yesterday that the kidnaping charge against him is a "deliberate frame-up."

"The real purpose," he said, "is to discredit the organization."

A woman, described as his confidential secretary, was put under bond as a material witness yesterday. A man associate of his also has been arrested and is on bond as a witness.

'Desperate' Arrests

"Now they are arresting people," DePugh said yesterday, "almost at random, trying desperately to find a charge they can make stick."

Those on bond are Mrs. Cyndra Ellen Melville, 20, of 408 West Forty-sixth street terrace, the secretary and Jack Cannon, 35, of 613 East Alton avenue, Independence, the associate.

DePugh surrendered Friday

DePugh has been accused of kidnaping Miss Linda Judd, 16, and Miss Patricia Beal, 21, holding them "captive" in a house in Richmond, Mo., for about two weeks and in a printing shop and apartment at the East Alton address for a short time afterwards.

ALS HER PART IN INCIDENT

Melville Says She Acted
as Chauffeur in Alleged
Abduction

A KIDNAPING IS DENIED

Two Women Were Free to
Leave at Any Time,
Secretary States

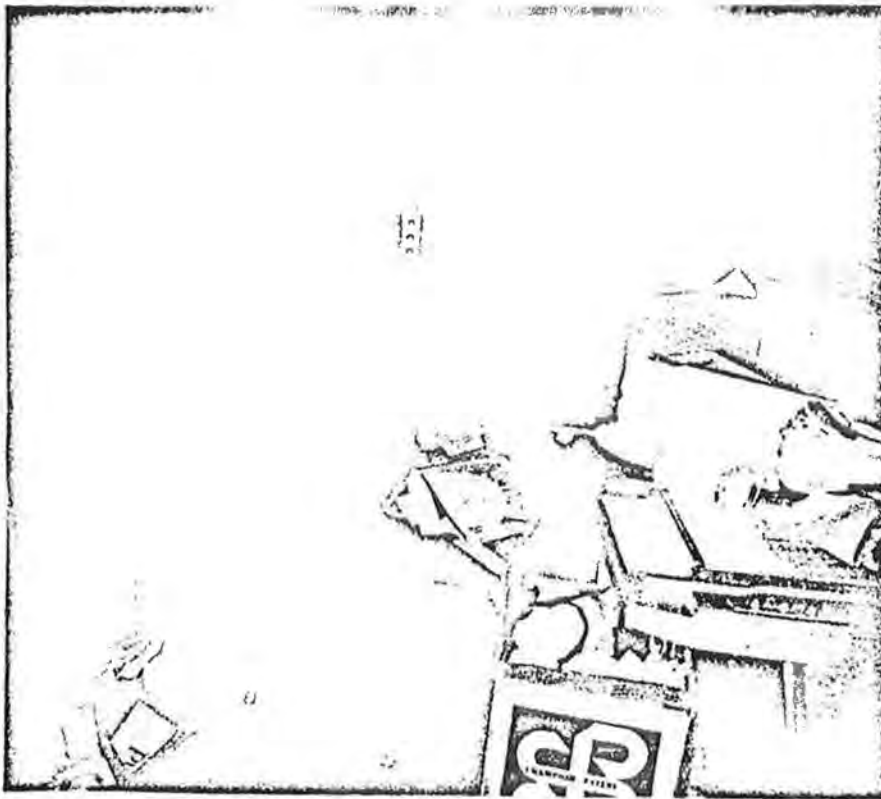
By Harry Jones, Jr.
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

Mrs. Cyndra Ellen Melville, at 20 a loyal worker in the ranks of the militant Minutemen organization, said in an interview last night that she played the role of chauffeur in an alleged abduction of two young women.

She denied the two were abducted, however.

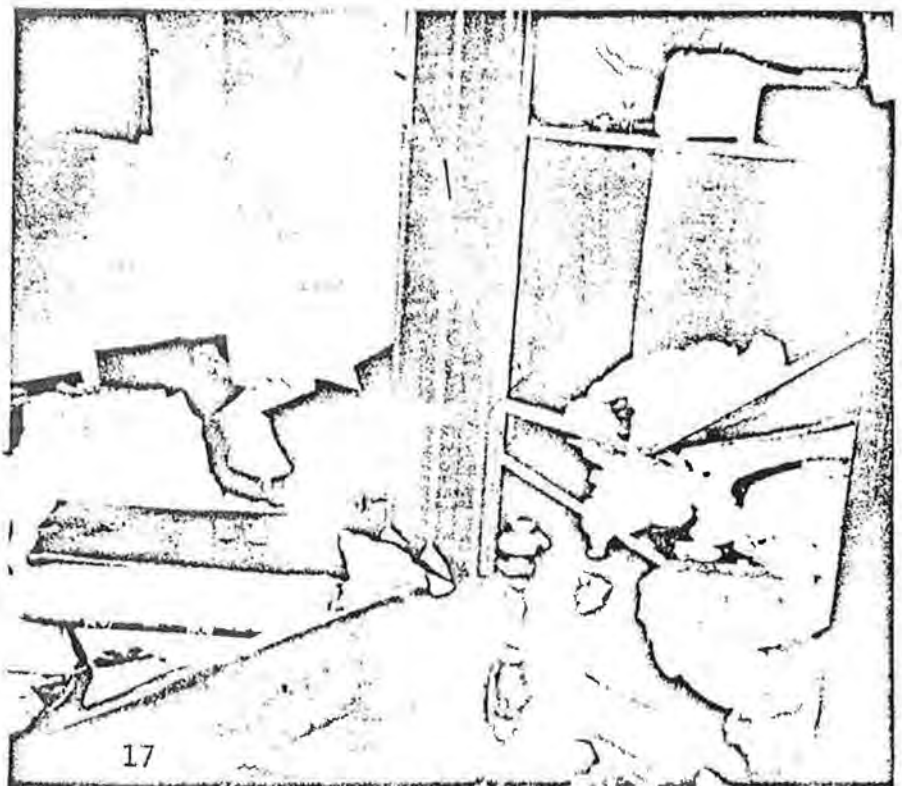


THE NATIONAL LEADER OF THE MINUTEMEN, his confidential secretary and his attorney sat in Jackson County Magistrate court yesterday awaiting the arraignment of Mrs. Cyndra Ellen Melville, 20, who Robert Bolivar DePugh, the Minutemen leader (front), said had been his confidential secretary about three years. William Costello in DePugh's attorney in the state's case against him on a charge of kidnaping. Mrs. Melville was charged as a material witness.



Results of search by
Independence Police
of Cannon's apart-
ment.

It was from this room
that \$200.00 was sto-
len.



Wanton destruction of
private property. At
right is shown part
of one bedroom after
search. Shelves of
a clothes closet were
smashed by police
officer stepping upon
them.



UPI Telephoto
Robert Bolivar de Pugh

Kansas City, Mo., July 10—(AP)—Robert Bolivar de Pugh, head of the Minutemen, surrendered late yesterday on state charges of kidnaping.

De Pugh, 42, is accused of abducting two girls and attempting to enlist them in his militant, anti-Communist organization for the purpose of blackmail. He had been sought by police.

Before he surrendered, a search of de Pugh's office and home at Norborne, Mo., and an office at Independence, Mo., uncovered arms, ammunition, a submachine gun, a mine and field equipment.

De Pugh termed the charges against him an attempt to discredit the Minutemen, which he claims has a secret force of 25,000 members, all trained in

ment, he said.

Say They Escaped

Lawrence F. Gepford, prosecuting attorney, said the two girls charged that de Pugh and a few of his followers held them captive for two weeks. The girls said they escaped.

They were identified as Linda Frances Judd, 16, Independence, and Patricia Lucille Beal, 21, Lake Lotawana.

Asked by reporters if he knew them, de Pugh replied:

"I don't know anybody by the names given."

De Pugh, accompanied by his attorney, was released on \$5,000 bond. Preliminary hearing was set for July 20.

'Sex as a Weapon'

The two girls signed statements supported by polygraph tests, Gepford said, that de Pugh attempted to get them to join the Minutemen and "use sex as a weapon to blackmail Communists."

Gepford quoted Miss Judd as saying: "De Pugh told us he wanted us to seduce men in the high government. He told us he would take pictures and tape recordings and use them as blackmail to infiltrate the government."

Gepford said Miss Beal related this story:

De Pugh entered her apartment June 4, "pulled a gun out from under his coat and started putting it in one hand and then the other hand." Then he per-

suaded her and Miss Judd to leave with him and a woman companion by telling them that police would be along to pick up Miss Judd as a runaway and Miss Beal for harboring men.

The two girls were taken to a home in Richmond, Mo., where they were watched constantly, told about the dangers of communism and taught judo.

A man who helped guard them in the home "showed Linda and I a machine gun and told us what would happen to informers."

Later they were returned to Independence, where they were put to work in a printing plant folding Minutemen literature. It was from there that they escaped, Miss Beal said.

Two Arrested

The two girls were arrested by police a few days later. Miss Beal was charged with vagrancy and Miss Judd with being a runaway from home.

It was while being booked they reported they had been held prisoners.

Miss Beal was found guilty of vagrancy and given two days in jail while Miss Judd was freed and returned to her mother.

Head of Minutemen Seized Release of 2 Girls

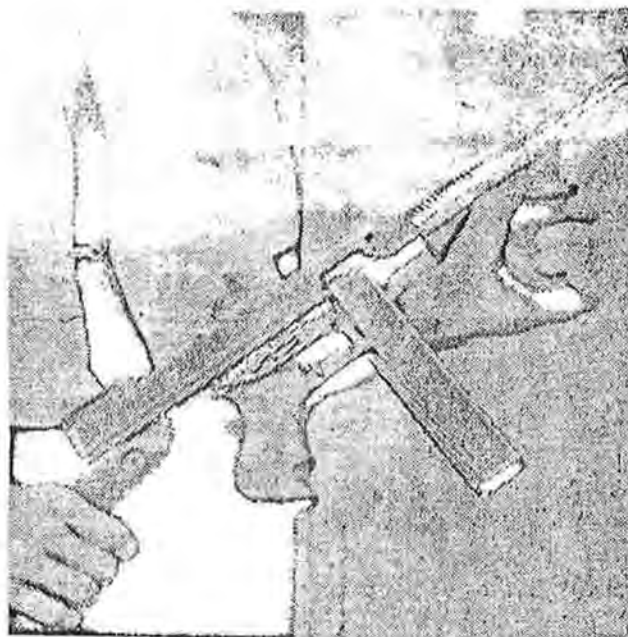
SMEAR

SMEAR

SMEAR

The article above and headlines shown on page 4 are typical of the publicity which has appeared in hundreds of newspapers from coast to coast. If Robert DePugh is given anything like a fair trial he is certain to be found innocent. This, however, will not begin to correct the damage. If past experience is any gauge we can assume that such an announcement will appear on page 14C of some papers and not at all in others.

Regardless of the outcome of this case our enemies will have achieved their primary purpose-- to destroy the reputation of the organization and its National Coordinator.



The picture above is typical of hundreds that were published throughout the United States showing the "machine gun" seized without warrant during the search for Robert DePugh. These same newspapers gave little if any mention to the fact that the gun was later found to be properly de-activated.

TOP MINUTEMAN YIELDS

Robert DePugh, Leader of Right-Wing Organization, Surrenders Quietly and Pleads Not Guilty to Kidnaping Charge

A relaxed and confident Robert Bolivar DePugh, national leader of the militant, right-wing Minutemen, surrendered late yesterday to Jackson County authorities.

At his arraignment, DePugh entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of kidnaping.

One of the very few articles giving "the other side of the story" was written by Bob Collins of the St. Louis Post Dispatch which is reprinted below.

Enemies Trying to 'Frame' Him In Kidnaping Case, DePugh Says

By ROBERT H. COLLINS
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Robert B. DePugh, national leader of the Minutemen, said today in an interview with the Post-Dispatch that enemies of his organization have attempted to "frame" him by having two young women accuse him of kidnaping them.

DePugh said that both women were at all times completely free to come and go when they were receiving basic indoctrination in the Minutemen and working in the organization's office in Independence, Mo.

Mrs. Patricia Lucille Beal, a divorcee, 21 years old, of Lake Lotawana, Mo., Jackson county, and Miss Linda Frances Judd, 16, Independence, accused DePugh in signed statements of holding them prisoner for about two weeks in June. They said he tried to enlist them to seduce Communists and government officials.

DePugh Gives Version

"Mrs. Beal rented an apartment about two and a half or three months ago, and the man who owned the apartment house had become displeased with her

as a tenant," DePugh said.

"She hadn't paid her rent in two months, and there had been some disturbances on the parking lot at the apartment house that the owner thought she was responsible for," DePugh continued. He said the owner was "about to kick her out of the apartment."

A member of the Minutemen "halfway recruited" the two women about six weeks ago, DePugh related.

"They did not become members, but they were helping him fold pamphlets and put literature

of the Minutemen together," DePugh said. "I had not met either one of these women at that time.

"They were doing some useful clerical work for the Minutemen. The man who had more or less enlisted them in the Minutemen said they both basically were very patriotic and could be developed into good members of the organization."

Interview Arranged

DePugh said that after receiving this report on the two women, he called Mrs. Cyandra E. Melville, "confidential secretary

of the Minutemen for two weeks and asked her to go with them to talk with the two women.

About 10 per cent of the Minutemen are women, DePugh said.

"Women are among our best workers because there are so many tasks they will do efficiently day in and day out, such as research and analysis, and endlessly typing index cards. They will stick at tasks like these when men will hardly do much work. We are pretty selective in picking these women. They have to really believe in the cause of freedom," he said.

DePugh said that news reports have indicated that he went to the apartment alone and that he had a gun. "I never have a gun on my person under any circumstances," DePugh said. "This would give police a built-in excuse to arrest me on a concealed weapons charge. I was unarmed, and Mrs. Melville was with me when I talked to the two women.

"We learned that they had been reading the literature while they were folding it and that they thought the goals of the Minutemen are worthwhile and that they would like to help. I haven't even met the women until Mrs. Melville and I talked with them.

"We talked with the two women 15 or 20 minutes and then left. I asked Mrs. Melville her opinion, and we discussed what kind of members they would be. I wouldn't say we were enthusiastic about them as members, but a lot of people don't amount to much in life because they don't have a cause to work for, and many times we can give them the cause they need."

ment, where they again discussed the Minutemen.

Both women said they wanted to work for the organization, DePugh said. He said he informed them that a period of indoctrination would be required and that they would spend it in Richmond, Mo. The two women agreed and packed all their clothes, DePugh said.

"Mrs. Melville, the two women and I were met at Lexington, Mo., by a man and woman, both members of the Minutemen, and we all went into a restaurant there and had lunch," DePugh continued. "If two grown women were being kidnaped, they would hardly be taken into a busy restaurant where they could announce their plight."

"While we were having lunch, we discussed the Minutemen further, and I told the women the first thing I wanted them to do was become fully acquainted with the history of Communist expansion and learn why it was really important to do the work of the Minutemen. I told the two women that the woman we had just met at Lexington would be their instructor for this part of their training."

Life in Richmond Described
DePugh said the two women lived in a house in Richmond with the woman member of the Minutemen "for about six days, as I recall it, and they most emphatically lived there of their own free will." The house is rented by a member for the use

of the Minutemen, DePugh said, while they were there. "This is a member of the organization," he said, "and he is a member of the organization." DePugh said he believed that this same Minuteman left his car there one day so they would have transportation to go to the laundry and do some shopping.

Check on Student Progress

DePugh said that he made four brief visits to check on the progress of Mrs. Beal and Miss Judd in their training.

"About the third time I was there, they were reading the curriculum of a Russian spy school, and one of the subjects was the art of seduction," DePugh said. "They asked me about this, and I said that the Communists use sex as a weapon for blackmail and control of important people who are non-Communist. They said very little more to me about it, and that is all I said about it, except to comment that the time might come when we might have to resort to such tactics."

"That's apparently where they got the idea of saying I wanted them to seduce certain Government officials and Communists," DePugh said. "I emphatically deny ever having made such a statement."

Soon after the two women returned to Independence for further training, they said they "wanted to make a trip, and we approved," DePugh related. "They were gone a day or two, so if they were being held against their will, they could have taken off and kept on going."

When they returned from the trip, they began working in the

Minutemen's printing shop in Independence, DePugh said. "They were completely free to come and go anywhere they wanted to, and they did leave the print shop frequently."

Angered by Reprimand

DePugh said that the two women became angry with him when he reprimanded them for sleeping late and not getting to work on time.

"I told them the situation was very simple, that either they were patriotic Americans or they were not," DePugh said. "I told them that if they believed in the organization and wanted to work for the Minutemen, I would try to get along with them, but I told them that if they thought they had just found a soft meal ticket, they could pack their suitcases and leave. About a day after they left, they were arrested by the Independence police department, Mrs. Beal for vagrancy and the other one as a runaway."

Ridiculous Accusations

DePugh described the charges made against him by the two women as "ridiculous." He said it was his belief that "someone or some group gave them the idea of making the statement. We have never recruited any women for seduction, and I don't believe there is any member of the Minutemen that would be stupid enough to hold anybody against his or her will."

"Various governmental agencies have been trying for three years to get something on me, and there are a lot of pro-Communists in and out of public office who would love to discredit the Minutemen."

THE SECOND RAID

At about 6:00 P.M. on July 9th, officers of the Independence Police Department appeared again at the Minutemen office at 613 East Alton, Independence, Missouri. They jerked the latch off a screen door and forced their way into the building without showing a warrant. When the warrant was finally presented it authorized the officers only to search for stolen or illegal weapons and explosives.

Once again occupants of the building were herded into the kitchen and placed under guard. The police then proceeded to fill a pick-up truck full of material that included directional microphones, tape recorders, cameras, training manuals and dozens of other perfectly legal items as well as some explosives found on the premises.

Jody DePugh, ignored threats that she would be hurt if she did not comply. She rushed from the room carrying a large bag of personal effects and an officer was ready to take these too. She saved correspondence and personal effects just as he was about to enter the room. On another occasion she saved the belongings of one of the residents into a large bag.

Several items apparently disappeared into the personal pockets of the officers making the search including about \$200.00 in cash, a new .38 Chief Special and a nearly new .25 Browning Automatic.

As the police were getting ready to leave, Bob DePugh arrived at the building. He compared the list of material taken with what he could see in the back of the pick-up truck. He then told Chief Myers that the list did not cover one-third of what was being taken away. He asked Myers for a complete itemized receipt of material taken. Myers refused. Both the request and refusal were repeated again. Bob then said in a loud voice, "I want all of you people standing here to bear witness that I have asked Chief Myers twice for an itemized receipt for this material and he has refused to provide one."

ARREST OF CINDY MELVILLE

It was obvious that Chief Myers was furious at being called to task in this manner. Cindy walked up to the truck just as Bob went into the building to get a pencil and paper for the purpose of taking his own inventory. Myers vented his anger on the only person available.

He grabbed Cindy by one arm, Detective Bob Jackson the other. Without warning they dragged the girl down the sidewalk, threw her in a squad car and took her to police headquarters.

After being photographed and fingerprinted she was forced to strip naked and submit to an unnecessary search of her body and clothing.

Detective Bob Jackson exhibited behaviour typical of certain members of the Independence Police Department when he tried to arrange a date with Mrs. Melville in spite of her trying circumstances at the time. Later she was placed in a cell which she described as having garbage on the floor, a toilet that wouldn't flush, and old army blankets that were incredibly filthy.

By early the next morning our attorney had a writ of habeas corpus for her release. According to this writ the police were to produce her in court where she could make bond by 10:15 that morning. She was finally taken to the court house at 11:00 A.M. by Lt. Detective James R. Wingate.

After a sleepless and nerve wracking night it would have been only common decency to have informed Cindy that she was being released. Instead, Wingate told her she was being transferred to the County Jail where the sheriff could legally hold her an additional 20 hours. Finally about 1:00 P.M. she was released on \$3,000.00 bond.

Cindy Melville would have been very glad to appear before the Grand Jury voluntarily as did Bob DePugh or she could have been subpoenaed as were others. There was absolutely no reason to think that she would try to avoid such an appearance. Her arrest served no purpose except as an outlet for the venomous attitude of Police Chief Barney Myers. This entire episode was a prime example of needless police harassment.

THE REAL OBJECTIVES:

SEIZURE OF MEMBERSHIP LISTS,

DESTRUCTION OF THE ORGANIZATION!!

GRAND JURY
Subpoena Duces Tecum
CIRCUIT COURT
~~MISSOURI~~

THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

To ROBERT DESPUGH

Division

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded, all excuses and delays set aside, that you be and appear before the Honorable GRAND JURY of Jackson County, Missouri, Court House Kansas City, on the 2nd day of August, 1965 at the hour of 1:30 p.m. then and there to testify, and the truth of your knowledge to speak of and concerning a certain matter of controversy, GRAND JURY

GRAND JURY

MISSOURI

MISSOURI

and that you bring with you

~~THE LEDGER BOOKS CONTAINING ENTRIES SHOWING THE INCOME OF THE TRADERS GUN SHOP AND MINUTEMEN FOR THE YEARS, 1961-1962-1963-1964 and 1965;~~

THE LEDGER BOOKS CONTAINING ENTRIES SHOWING THE EXPENSES OF TRADERS GUN SHIP AND MINUTEMEN FOR THE YEARS 1961-1962-1963-1964 and 1965;

THE LEDGER BOOKS CONTAINING ENTRIES SHOWING THE INCOME OF THE "ON TARGET" PUBLICATION FOR THE YEARS, 1961-1962-1963-1964 and 1965;

THE LEDGER BOOKS CONTAINING ENTRIES SHOWING THE EXPENSES OF THE "ON TARGET" PUBLICATION FOR THE YEARS 1961-1962-1963-1964 and 1965;

THE MINUTEMEN APPLICATION FORMS WHICH WERE SUBMITTED TO THE MINUTEMENT ORGANIZATION OR THE TRADERS GUN SHOP FOR THE YEARS 1961-1962-1963-1964 and 1965;

THE LISTS OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES WHICH WERE USED FOR THE ADDRESSING AND MAILING OF THE "ON TARGET" PUBLICATION FOR THE YEARS 1961-1962-1963-1964 and 1965;

THE LISTS CONTAINING THE NAMES AND/OR ADDRESSES OF PERSONS OR ORGANIZATIONS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE MINUTEMEN ORGANIZATION, TO THE "ONTARGET" PUBLICATIC AND TO THE TRADERS GUN SHOP AND MINUTEMEN;

THAT ARE IN YOUR PERSONAL POSSESSION, CUSTODY OR CONTROL AS NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF THE MINUTEMEN OR ARE IN THE POSSESSION, CUSTODY OR CONTROL OF ANY OF YOUR EMPLOYEES OR AGENTS WHICH ARE EMPLOYED OR AGENTS OF YOURS AS NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF THE MINUTEMEN. - 22 -

DE PUGH ORDER BY GRAND JURY

**Minutemen Leader's At-
torney Moves to Quash
Records Subpoena**

AMENDED WRIT FILED

**Riederer Sets Hearing
for 1:30 Today on Clari-
fied Document**

By Michael J. Kelley
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

Robert B. DePugh, Minutemen leader, was served a subpoena yesterday ordering him to produce records of the organization be-

fore the Jackson County grand jury.

That fact was disclosed at a brief hearing before Judge Henry A. Riederer of the circuit court at which William H. Costello, DePugh's attorney, contested a similar subpoena served on DePugh last week.

Calls for Records

The subpoena orders DePugh to produce ledger records of expenses of the Minutemen organization, its monthly newsletter, "On Target," and the Trader's Gun Shop; lists of contributors to the organization; all membership application forms; mailing lists and other income records for the years 1961 through 1965.

It orders him to bring before the grand jury at 1:30 o'clock next Monday all such records in his possession and in the possession of any of his agents or employees. It does not explain what, or where, the Trader's Gun Shop is.

Bulletin

Jefferson City—The Missouri Supreme court today blocked a Jackson County circuit judge from taking further action at this time to obtain the records of the Minutemen organization headed by Robert B. DePugh.

Further action against DePugh and the Minutemen will be held up until a quorum of the Supreme court can act next week on a request filed earlier here today by William H. Costello, Kansas City, attorney for DePugh.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED NOW

When a communist is attacked every other communist and fellow traveler springs to his defense. Within hours committees are organized, picket lines are formed and letter writing campaigns are underway.

When a patriot is attacked it is all too easy for other patriots to look the other way. It is easy to shirk responsibility with such statements as, "I never did agree with his methods" or "I can't afford to get involved".

Here is a case where the battle lines are clearly drawn. A nationally known anti-communist has been charged with a major crime under circumstances of an obvious frame-up. Within the next few weeks the reputation of Bob DePugh will be either completely cleared or completely ruined. A major patriotic organization will either be destroyed or will emerge stronger than ever.

The outcome of this case will effect every American patriot more than we may now realize. If our enemies are successful in destroying the Minutemen, it will be only a matter of time until other anti-communists, both organizations and individuals, will be destroyed also.

Legal expenses, bonding fees and other costs connected with this fight are running about \$1,000.00 a week. Your immediate financial assistance is needed. Please send as large a contribution as possible to: On Target, P.O. Box 172, Independence, Missouri.

This is a psychological battle as well as a legal battle. We need your moral support. In the next few days there will be many other tasks that need done and many ways that you can help. Let us hear from you.'

EXTRA COPIES: 25¢ each -- 50 for \$10.00 -- 100 for \$15.00 -- 200 for \$25.00

August 10, 1965

SHOWDOWN PUT OFF FOR ONE WEEK

Three recent articles from the Kansas City Star describe the efforts that are being made locally to defend ourselves against the kidnap frame-up and the attempt to legally seize our records.

Yesterday afternoon I fully expected to be found guilty of contempt and jailed for an indefinite period of time. The bad thing about a contempt charge in the State of Missouri is that it is considered a continuing violation. Each day that you fail to do as the Court orders, you are in continued violation and thus they can hold you almost forever.

While I was waiting to be called before the Grand Jury the door to their chambers unexpectedly opened, the entire Grand Jury filed out and went home. The bailiff then announced that they had adjourned for one week. Next Monday, August 23rd, at 9:00 A.M. I'll be back on the spot again. Still, we feel that this is a good sign. Having openly defied the Prosecuting Attorney in front of all the news media they could hardly be expected to let me go. At the same time public opinion is running ninety percent in our favor in the Kansas City Area.

We were quite probably saved by the fact that many of our members and friends were willing to make a good show of strength at an open meeting. This Defense Committee is now organized sufficiently well that we can really raise a howl of protest if and when I am actually behind bars.

Naturally the efficiency of our organization has suffered from this situation. We no longer have any records in this area and to even answer routine correspondence means that it must be forwarded sometimes for hundreds of miles to even check the identification numbers and know who it is from. I understand that things are returning to normal as Coordinators in other states take up the work that was formerly done by the National Headquarters.

Many of you have received new mail drops recently and others probably will in the near future. Naturally you should be cautious about receiving mail purportedly coming from a local headquarters but if you use your identification number only in writing to them there is little danger in doing so. This is something we knew would happen sooner or later and much of the necessary preparation to carry on the organization was completed long ago.

We are receiving frequent requests from members to acknowledge whether or not we have received past correspondence from them. Under present circumstances, this is almost impossible as the mail is quickly removed from this area and I do not even know where the work of answering this correspondence is being done at this time and I have no personal knowledge as to where our records are now being kept.

Now, more than ever before we need a larger staff of competent people to get this work done promptly. The response has been excellent to our request for extra donations to help meet our legal expenses. Due to the many changes of mail drop (and doubts that some members may have regarding security of the mail) we are not receiving much of the regular dues for which we depend to meet our regular expenses. All members are urged to send in their dues regularly with their identification number and any additional amount they can afford. Our mail does seem to be coming through without interruption.

We had an exceptionally good training program just before the raids on our Intelligence Headquarters. Most of the lectures were taped. It has been our intention to edit and condense this training program into possibly three tapes of two hours each. Our training course on underground warfare (which is designed to follow the basic correspondence course) is nearly finished. The reproduction of these tapes, printing of other material and similar projects have been greatly delayed by our local problems.

To speed up our general training program we will send out all of the phases that a member has yet to complete at one time. For example, if you have finished Phase II you may now order Phase III, IV and V and they will all be shipped along immediately with the necessary additional books. The cost will still be \$1.00 per phase and it will still be necessary for the member to send each phase in, either to National Headquarters or to the Local Coordinator) as it is completed.

Our increased security precautions should not prevent continued recruiting efforts at the local level. A professional attitude and extra precautions should be maintained in this activity.

We have just received word that a new office of censorship is being set up by the federal government. All our intelligence sources indicate that the Phoenix Report (for secret unilateral disarmament) is being implemented rapidly. The federal government is contemplating further seizures of power under the pretext of a war emergency.

All of these things make the situation for our country's future look very grim. Now is the time for each of our members to consider their own individual problems in a very realistic manner. There is a section in the Walter McCarran Act which allows the Attorney General to imprison anyone who IN HIS OPINION may endanger the safety of the country during any such time as the president may declare a state of emergency.

Gradually increasing pressure on known patriots building up to a general round-up is not impossible. Your chances of being sought by local police (goaded on by federal marshals) is much more likely than a round-up conducted by Russian or United Nation's troops.

Team captains should make a special effort now to expand their local organizations and keep them active on constructive local projects. Each team should have prepared a central hide-out. To guard against infiltration of the team each member should have his own secret hideout that is known to no one else. Now is the time for each member to work extra hard in self study and self improvement.

On the good side of things our organization seems to be receiving support that we had not previously had from other conservative organizations. Americans everywhere are becoming aware of the seriousness of the situation. Such awareness is a pre-requisite for any successful resistance movement.

You will be receiving bulletins in the near future suggesting further action at the local level both defensive and offensive.

We are in the middle of a tough battle and we have many more battles before us. Our plans are going about as scheduled and we are confident that ultimate victory will be ours.

"Political"

DePugh Framed, Newsletter Charges

By Harry Jones, Jr.
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

LA WRENCE F. GEPFORD'S "political ambitions" are cited as a factor in the "frame-up" of Robert B. DePugh, Minutemen leader, in this month's issue of the Minutemen newsletter, "On Target."

"Jackson County Missouri Prosecutor, Lawrence F. Gepford, is a man of obvious political ambitions," the newsletter states. "It is reported that he wanted to run for the office of Missouri Attorney General at the last election but was turned down by the political bosses as being unknown throughout the state."

As "Crusading Prosecutor"

"What a wonderful opportunity to become widely known as the crusading prosecutor of the Minutemen."

The 12-page newsletter this month is devoted entirely to DePugh's troubles with Jackson County officials and the Independence police department in what the periodical headlines as an "All Out Effort to Destroy the Minutemen . . ."

Barney Myers, chief of the Independence police department, is also singled out in "On Target" for involvement in the "frame-up," and it is stated that Myers once told DePugh that his and DePugh's beliefs "are as opposite as they can get."

The newsletter gives this version of why Miss Linda Judd, 16, and Miss Patricia Beal, 21, have accused DePugh of abducting them and holding them against their will in June:

"Linda Judd, 16 years old, had once displayed bruises around her neck and shoulders and said, 'This is what I got the last time I went home.' After finding herself in police custody it would seem like a natural thing for a girl her age to cook up a story of kidnaping to explain her absence and try to avoid further punishment."

"In fact, subsequent investigation has disclosed that she came up with a similar story two

years ago when she charged another man with abducting her and holding her captive at a service station. Those charges were dropped when the story was presumed to be a hoax."

"Pat Beal, 21-year-old divorcee, had been accused a few weeks earlier of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Finding herself in jail for vagrancy it can be surmised that only a modest amount of persuasion was necessary for her to go along with the kidnaping story so that she would be released."

The newsletter continues that after their arrest, the young women were questioned "and their story rehearsed for several days before any charges were filed."

"With time, they were able to answer selected questions correctly for a polygraph test," the newsletter continues. "Repeated conferences were held between Chief Myers, Prosecutor Gepford and others as to if and how a charge of kidnaping could be made to stick."

Cost Is High

Donations to help DePugh pay his legal expenses are solicited in the newsletter, and it is stated that these expenses, bonding fees and other costs connected with the case are running about \$1,000 a week.

"When a Communist is attacked, every other Communist and fellow traveler springs to his defense," the newsletter states. "Within hours, committees are organized, picket lines are formed and letter writing campaigns are under way. . . ."

"Here is a case where the battle lines are clearly drawn. A nationally-known anti-Communist has been charged with a major crime under circumstances of an obvious frame-up. Within the next few weeks the reputation of Bob DePugh will be either completely cleared or completely ruined. A major patriotic organization will either be destroyed or will emerge stronger than ever."

The newsletter also devotes

considerable space to the manner in which the Independence police seized various items at a Minutemen headquarters at 613 East Alton avenue, Independence, on July 8 and 9.

It is alleged in the newsletter that on the second visit there, when the police had a search warrant, "Several items apparently disappeared into the personal pockets of the officers making the search, including about \$200 in cash, a new .38 Chief Special and a nearly new .25 Browning Automatic."

As is the case every month the "O" in the "On Target" on the cover was designed to represent the cross-hairs of a rifle sight, and beneath this is the message: "We guarantee that all law suits filed against this newsletter will be settled out of court."

Would Go to Jail

DePugh has been ordered to appear before the Jackson County grand jury this afternoon with various records of the Minutemen. He told a gathering of about 125 persons yesterday that he will not turn over these records and is prepared to go to jail over this if necessary.

At this meeting, at which defense funds were sought, DePugh spent more than an hour outlining his concepts of the Communist threat to the United States and ways he thought it should be fought.

Stressing that the Communists' own tactics should be used against them, he said "everything possible" should be done. He added that when he has said this in the past, people have asked him whether he meant this including killing others.

"My answer to that," DePugh told the audience, "is, 'To save my children from slavery, you can't think of anything I wouldn't do.'"

He predicted that the Communists will have taken over the United States in from 6 to 10 years unless something is done to stop them.

DEPUGH EXPECTS TO GO TO JAIL

**Minutemen Leader Sees
Contempt of Court
Charge**

SPEAKS TO ABOUT 125

**He Will Not Give Up His
Membership Lists, He
Tells Audience**

By Harry Jones, jr.
(A Member of The Star's Staff)

Robert Bolivar DePugh, Minutemen leader, told about 125 conservatives yesterday that he probably would be taken to jail today on a charge of contempt of court.

Noting that he was under an order to take various records of the Minutemen organization to the Jackson County grand jury today—records that would include membership lists—DePugh told his listeners at the Pickwick Motor Inn:

"If I turned the list over, it would mean the destruction of the organization and a betrayal of my country, of my own conscience and of the cause of freedom. And I won't do it."

Listeners Give Ovation

This brought the audience to its feet for a standing ovation.

DePugh told the crowd that despite his attitude toward Chief Justice Earl Warren, Justice Hugo Black and some of the others on the U. S. Supreme court, he intended to try to appeal the case to that body if funds became available.

A mimeographed sheet headed the "Legal Defense Committee" was passed out, with the message at the top: "This committee shall be a voluntary association of individuals for the purpose of providing continuous legal, financial and public support for any patriotic American citizen that now, or in the future, may be subjected to legal persecution or illegal harassment."

one point in the...
introduced a man only
and from out of town and
him to say a few words.

The man, who did not identify himself, urged that the jail in which DePugh is held after tomorrow be picketed every day that DePugh is held there.

The meeting had been planned without public notice. For a while, Wayne Morse, an active picket for conservative and anti-Communist causes here, tried to check the identity of everyone entering the room and bar those without invitations, but, upon Pugh's arrival, this effort was abandoned and a reporter was allowed inside.

James Kernodle, section leader of the John Birch society for the three Kansas City chapters south of the Missouri river, introduced DePugh. Men with such views as DePugh's often have trouble in the United States, he said.

"If you're a little pro-Communist and a little anti-American," Kernodle said, "then you can get along pretty well in this country."

Prayer by Minister

The Rev. Robert J. Hatch, pastor of the First Bible Presbyterian church and a Birch society chapter leader, offered a prayer, and DePugh took the podium for almost two hours.

He said that in December, 1961, Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, and Victor Reuther, his brother, submitted a 24-page recommendation to the U. S. Justice department on how to destroy the patriotic movement in America.

Point No. 4 in this recommendation, DePugh said, advised the administration to take steps to end the Minutemen.

Four months ago, DePugh said, he first learned that efforts to follow that recommendation would soon be made.

A state charge of kidnaping that was filed against him on July 8 and subsequent events related to that charge are part of that effort, he said.

Referring again to the kidnaping charge as a frame-up, DePugh said that after testifying before the Jackson County grand jury for eight and a half hours, it was clear to him that

the grand jury was on a fishing expedition.

Lists Seen as Goal

"The real thing they were after," he said, "was my membership lists."

The audience broke into spontaneous applause when he mentioned that while testifying before the grand jury, he did not take the fifth amendment once.

DEPUGH WAITS, IS NOT CALLED

**Minutemen Leader Says
He's Willing to Go
to Jail**

The Jackson County grand jury met for 30 minutes this afternoon while Robert Bolivar DePugh waited outside without any of the records or rosters he had been ordered to produce.

The Minutemen leader said, "I'm ready to spend the rest of my life in jail," rather than produce the records.

There was, however, no confrontation, as the jury adjourned without calling DePugh or any other witness. After the session, Lawrence Gepford, prosecuting attorney, said he would ask for a new order requiring DePugh to produce the records at 9 o'clock next Monday.

Just before the jury session, DePugh's attorney, William Costello, presented another motion to quash the subpoena calling for DePugh's records. Costello said it was based on constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceful assembly and the right to privacy. The motion was overruled by Judge Henry Riederer.

"I have no doubt there is a lot of pressure on local officials from pretty high up in Washington about this," DePugh said. "These fellows (the grand jury) have been caught in the middle. Their case is as full of holes as Swiss cheese and they don't know what to do."

ON TARGET

Published monthly by the MINUTEMEN, P.O. Box 68, Norborne, Mo.

Subscription rate, \$5.00 per year

We guarantee that all law suits filed against this news letter will be settled out of court.

WORDS WON'T WIN - ACTION WILL

September 1, 1965

KIDNAPPING CHARGES DROPPED NATIONAL COORDINATOR INDICTED ON TWO OTHER CHARGES

Since our last issue Mr. DePugh has appeared in the witness room of the Grand Jury as ordered on two different occasions, on August 9th and August 16, 1965. Radio and TV stations covered both occasions and representatives of the national wire services were on hand.

Mr. DePugh brought no records with him and told newsmen who were present that he was ready to go to jail if necessary but would not reveal the organization's membership list under any circumstances. Both times the Grand Jury failed to press their demands as they said they would. The reason they backed down is obvious-- conservatives in the Kansas City area were already holding public meetings, raising defense funds, painting picket signs and preparing a full scale "civil rights" type campaign of protest had the National Coordinator been put in jail.

No doubt, some members of the Grand Jury remembered the embarrassment of other public officials when patriots picketed in Kansas City almost continuously for twenty months demanding removal of United Nations Flags that once flew over the World War I Liberty Memorial.

During the week of Aug. 9th our attorney was passed a suggestion that if the Minutemen records were quietly delivered without publicity all the other charges would be dropped. This was, of course, rejected and on 16th Bob [redacted] was charged on three counts "contributing to the delinquency of a minor" and with "legal possession of bombs". The first charge is a misdemeanor that carries a possible six months jail sentence and the second is a felony with a possible five year penitentiary sentence.

The formal demand for Minutemen membership lists still stands but it is not expected that it will be pressed further at this time.

These other charges will be defended in the courts in what promises to be a long, hard and expensive fight. The Minutemen have publicly accused the prosecuting attorney, Lawrence P. Gepford of trying to exploit this case to further his own political ambitions. In an open meeting it was suggested that the City Council ask the resignation of Independence, Missouri Police Chief Orsen F. Myers.

The polite niceties that are often maintained between politicians who are enemies have been cast aside and considerable bitterness is evidenced openly by both sides. No doubt our adversaries will continue with every possibility of discrediting the organization and its leaders.

In the area where the trials will be held, public opinion is running more in favor of the organization than we could hope to expect. One member of the Grand Jury made a public statement in favor of the organization which was carried in the Kansas City Star. (Reprinted on page 3)—It is unusual for papers in this area to carry letters from conservatives that have any real meat in them. An excellent letter carried recently by the Independence Examiner is also reprinted on pages 3 and 4.

A very sharp turn to the left in our government policies is evidenced by a rapid series of recent events.

A federal police force "to make civil rights legislation more effective" has been recommended by Joseph L. Rauh, vice-chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action. President Johnson has dutifully responded by appointing a commission to recommend appropriate legislation.

For the first time since the Civil War, the personal property of United States citizens has been forcibly commandeered to provide housing for federal employees.

President Johnson has fired three members of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations who were known for their "hard line" against communism. Meanwhile our new Ambassador to the U.N., Arthur J. Goldberg has invited Martin Luther King, Norman Thomas and some unidentified representative of the leftist National Council of Churches to confer with him on possible solutions to the Viet Nam problem. Thomas has been a many-times candidate for President on

VIEWS DE PUGH AS A VICTIM

Charles W. Fisher, Jr.

Subpoena

"Harassment"

VIEW OF JURY LEADER

William Burke Says an
Order on Records
Still Stands

A member of the Jackson County grand jury last night characterized efforts to subpoena records of the Minutemen organization before the grand jury as "just harassment by authorities."

The charge was made by Charles W. Fisher, a city councilman in Kansas City from 1959 to 1963. The current grand jury is the third on which he has served.

Not Blaming Jury

In using the term "authorities," Fisher added, he was not referring to the grand jury.

He declined to identify what authorities he felt were harassing the Minutemen. Robert B. DePugh, national leader of the Minutemen, however, has expressed bitterness publicly toward Lawrence F. Gepford, county prosecutor, and Barney Myers, chief of the Independence police department, over his present difficulties. Gepford has worked with the grand jury in its investigation of DePugh.

question of whether DePugh eventually will have to be subpoenaed. Records—tag membership lists—be the grand jury. A subpoena Fisher also said. Mr. Burke, chairman of the grand jury, said he said last night that the grand jury plans to decide within two weeks whether to recommend that the next grand jury, which will convene late next month, should continue to seek the Minutemen records.

Still on Books

As of now, he said, the order to produce the records before the jury still stands.

After he was served with the subpoena, DePugh declared publicly that he would spend the rest of his life in jail before he would turn over membership lists of the Minutemen to the grand jury.

Twice dates were set for him to bring the records with him to the grand jury room—on August 9 and 16. Both times he appeared outside the room without any records, and both times the grand jury decided—for undisclosed reasons—not to ask him inside.

Unconfirmed reports at the courthouse, where the grand jury meets, were that the grand jury feared to seem to be martyring DePugh by forcing the issue at that time. At a gathering of about 125 conservatives on August 8, one speaker had urged the group to picket if DePugh were found in contempt of court and sent to jail.

Fisher last night said he felt that forcing DePugh to bring his membership lists to the grand jury was an invasion of the right of privacy.

He said he believes that at least three other members of

a grand jury feel the way he does about the records.

Fisher was the only member of the grand jury who was not present on August 16, when the jury voted to indict DePugh on charges on contributing to the delinquency of a minor, a misdemeanor, and possession of bombs, a felony. Fisher said he was on vacation in Minnesota at the time.

He said last night that he did not believe he would have voted in favor of the indictment had he been there that day. Only nine votes on the grand jury are required for an indictment.

Immediately after DePugh was arraigned in circuit court on the two charges, Gepford caused an earlier charge of kidnapping to be dropped. The charges of kidnapping and contributing to delinquency relate to the same set of incidents involving a 16-year-old girl whom DePugh has acknowledged he attempted to enlist in the Minutemen organization.

Praise for DePugh

Asked about his personal opinion of DePugh, Fisher said he regarded him as "very intelligent" and "essentially a super-patriot," a term he noted, he did not use derogatorily.

"They let Communists run wild," Fisher said, "yet here's a man who has manifested patriotism beyond the call of duty and above the average man on the street."

He said he did not regard DePugh's brand of patriotism as harmful.

The Minutemen group, headquartered in Norborne, Mo., has stated as its purpose the defense of the United States against a take-over of the United States by Communists, either from within or by invasion. This threat, DePugh has said, is imminent.

Readers Write

'Minuteman' Probe Lashed By Resident

After pondering the remark of our chief police, Barney

Myers, that if he could prove any men on the force were Minutemen, they would have 5 minutes in which to resign, it makes me wonder if he would pursue with equal vigor the resignation of say, a Communist.

They are privileged to tour the college lecture circuit with abundant ease these days, perverting the minds of young Americans, who are fortunate enough to attend a college,

while their brothers are off fighting, of all things, the Communists. They are asked every day, to give their lives to halt communism which has taken over one-third of the world since World War II, so those at home might be able to get their college "education." Some price to pay!

The reason Mr. Myers gave for this stand was that the Minutemen is a secret organ-

I believe in the preservation of our system of justice, or always thought I did, but what is a citizen to do when the

It would be interesting to know who's pulling the strings on this whole "smelly"

affair. I'll bet someone in Washington has a fat telephone bill to the Kansas City and Independence areas in recent weeks. It would be interesting to know who that someone is. By the way, what ever happened to those kidnapping charges anyway, Mr. Myers?

Frances Hansen
12805 E. 33rd
Independence

The Negroes, all in their early 20s, shouted obscenities as they tried to force open the

Five of the band surrounded the Negroes, but there were others across the street standing by, she said.

The officer said he was told that Smaw had publicly criticized demonstrators who sought to march to the county court-

An 87 year old negro critic of the "civil rights" demonstrations died after having his tongue cut out by two members of his own race without notice or comment from federal authorities. Meanwhile John Doer, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division is seeking contempt of court charges against members of the Bogalusa, Louisiana police Department for failing to protect negro demonstrators from white hecklers.

DN 62-1494
JCL:mh
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[] furnished on October 12, 1965 the October
Bulletin which he received from Minutemen, which had been
mailed at Mexico, Missouri.

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A copy of this communication follows:

OCTOBER BULLETIN

None of our members need be told that the attempted legal seizure of our organizational records has caused us considerable difficulty. While these records have been dispersed and hidden but we have not even been able to identify the names of persons writing to us and signing their identification numbers. As a result it has been impossible for us to answer correspondence, fill some orders and keep track of organizational changes.

Our limited staff is now working as fast as possible to catch up on past orders and correspondence. Our orders for books and other printed material should be up-to-date within another week. One exception to this is the Yank Levi book on Guerrilla Warfare which needs to be re-printed. We hope that this can be finished within the next two or three weeks and will be shipped as soon as ready. We will also be delayed on the shipment of training tapes as our tape duplicating machine is in the shop for repair.

Current legal difficulties have also placed an extra burden on our State Coordinators who have taken over a greater share of the work normally handled by the National Headquarters. We have heard some complaints about lack of contact by State Coordinators and hope that our members will try to understand their position. Most of our coordinators work five days a week at some regular job to support themselves financially. Their work for the Minutemen must be done evenings and weekends. This simply does not give them enough time to take care of all that needs to be done. Instead of asking "Why isn't someone doing something?" we hope all our members will find ways that they themselves can help promote the organization and whenever possible relieve their State Coordinators of some of their work load.

We do have a few jobs open for competent people who would like to work full time for the organization. The hours are long and the pay is poor. Write for further details if you are interested.

In spite of the bad publicity many new membership applications have been coming in and the organization is still growing rapidly. As our members finish their training programs, we wish to organize new teams as rapidly as possible. We know that many of our members will have changed status during the past few weeks and we need current information regarding our membership in order to continue forming new teams and bands.

Please be certain to send in the enclosed Members Report Form quickly. For the past three months we have not asked our members to send in these monthly reports because our National Headquarters has not been in a position to make proper use of them. For this reason it is especially important that every member send in this report promptly.

Our lack of contact has also caused many members to fall behind in the payment of their dues. We do not need to point out that this money is essential to the continued life of our organization. Those members who are behind in the payment of their dues are urged to send them in now if at all possible.

Since our normal communications could be closed again with little notice we feel that our members should have all five phases of the correspondence training program in their possession as soon as possible. In the past we have sent these phases out one at a time and asked the member to complete each phase before sending the next one. Those members who now wish to order all of the phases which they have not finished at one time may do so. Each phase should be sent in for grading after it is completed in the usual manner.

The following mail drops are no longer active and persons who have been using them should discontinue immediately: P.O. Box 115, Columbia, Missouri and Box 417, Lexington, Missouri. If a new mail drop has not been assigned to you inquire of National Headquarters.

Nationwide Sticker Campaign

Having recently suffered from a National Smear Campaign we feel that the Minutemen should do something to show our adversaries we are still around. We have just printed up 800,000 gummed Minutemen stickers which are being distributed without charge to our general membership. Roughly 100 of these stickers will be enclosed with each bulletin this month and more are available to those who can use them from either the National Headquarters or our State Coordinators.

Let's put on a real show of strength by putting these up in telephone booths and similar public places from coast to coast. We should be able to cover every city and town so get to work and don't let a single one of these stickers go to waste.

Minutemen Postcards

Really beautiful full color picture postcards are now available showing the famous Minutemen Statue at Concord, Mass. and the stone marker designating the line where Minutemen first met British troops at Lexington. These are available to our members at 10¢ each or 15 for \$1.00.

MEMBER'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER

What phase of your training progress have you completed? _____

Are you ready for the next phase? _____ If so, order it in the appropriate place below.

Are you now a part of an active Band or Team? _____ If so, give I.D. number or initials of Band Leader or Team Captain _____

Are you now active as a Band Leader or Team Captain? _____ State which. _____

List names or identification numbers of other persons known to you as members of the organization. _____

Remarks:

Past Dues (if not paid) _____	Name or I.D. No. _____
Dues for Sept. _____ Oct. _____	Address (if changed from what we now have in our files) _____
Extra contribution _____	_____
Check here if dues already paid _____	_____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Memorandum

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS
UNCLASSIFIED DATE 01/28/08 BY 60324 UC
BAW/RS/LSC

TO : Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax
National Office CP:AT:E:TFC

FROM : ARC (Alcohol and Tobacco Tax)
Midwest Regional Office AT:E:EK

SUBJECT: [redacted]

[redacted] et al
Case 14,161-M (NFA) -- Request for Designation of Case as "SENSITIVE"

The latest significant progress in this investigation is being reported in our Monthly Narrative Enforcement Report for April 1966, wherein reference is made to the dissemination by a racist organization, of a circular exhorting assault and violence against a list of persons residing in Missouri and Kansas (copy attached). In this list are the names of two of our proposed defendants in this case, [redacted]

[redacted] as well as two proposed witnesses, [redacted] who [redacted]

The Supervisor in Charge, St. Louis advised that the identity of the racist organization which disseminated the attached circular is the Black Muslims.

The Supervisor in Charge, St. Louis reports the receipt of information that [redacted] have allegedly intimidated and threatened with machine guns several of the proposed witnesses in this case.

In view of the above, request is hereby made to designate this jacketed investigation as "SENSITIVE", pursuant to Subsection 7242(2)(f), Internal Revenue Manual.

cc: SIC, A&T, St. Louis

Attachment
ENCLOSURE



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

54 JUL 6 1966

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NOT RECORDED
4 JUL 17 1966

THE WHITE DEVIL.

The Black people must oppose those who would work against the revolution. Oh Allah, our Allah, place a pox upon the heads of the enemy. Make the streets run red with the blood of the White Devils, take his women, take his money, burn the White Devils until they can oppress the Black People no more. Treat him as the Black People have been treated for centuries. First take the White right-wing extremists. Then take the White moderates. Then take the White liberals. Take them all out their dung in the presents of their Black Masters. Black people of Kansas City, know your enemy.

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W

W

James Kernoodle, Kernoodle wifes, 4200 119th St., Kansas City, Missouri. 64' Black
SO 1-7848.

ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Independence Headquarters of Minuteman, 613 E. Alton, Independence, Mo. IN 1-3250

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Wayne A. Moore (Carrys signs all the time. Wife has bad eye), 3435 Euclid, 3rd Floor, Kansas City, Missouri. 54' dark green over light green 2-door pontiac with trailer hitch. Lic. no. Missouri KO 5467.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Make the white devils, the Minutemen, the Birchers, the Nazis, pay for their crimes. Bless only those white people who work with the Black People of the World for their Revolution. Only Allah knows all things. Praise be to Allah!



F B I

Date: 12/14/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8471) C

SUBJECT: CHANGED
WAYNE ALLEN MORSE
3435 Euclid
Kansas City, Missouri
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
MISC.
OO: KC

Title is changed as captioned, title having previously been carried in Bureau airtel, 12/12/66, as "WAYNE A. MORSE, 'ANTICOMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS', 1514 East 8th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, INFORMATION CONCERNING - MISCELLANEOUS".

The _____
mentioned in letterhead memo is
_____ Kansas City, Missouri, _____
with whom contacts are maintained practically daily.

For the Bureau's information, substantial pertinent data as to MORSE has previously been furnished to the Secret Service at Kansas City, Missouri, as well as to military intelligence agencies under various captioned letterhead memoranda wherein reference was made to Morse.

Copies of instant attached letterhead memo are furnished the local Secret Service Office and military intelligence agencies. The Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department is already acquainted with the information set forth.

- ③ Bureau (Encl. 11)
2 Kansas City (1-62-8471)
(1-66-3401A)

HKJ:sp
(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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REC 10

MCT-33 DEC 17 1966

SUBV CONTROL

570



UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

December 14, 1966

WAYNE ALLEN MORSE
3435 EUCLID
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
MISCELLANEOUS

Numerous memoranda, Kansas City, Missouri, news
items, and [redacted]

[redacted] since 1962, have referred to Wayne Allen Morse, Kansas City, Missouri. These sources have labeled Morse as a "one-man picket" of anyone and anything he considers pro-Communist or un-American, including the United Nations, civil rights, liberal public leaders and such groups as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Morse distributes from time to time copies of "Common Sense" and similar "rightist" literature allegedly purchased with his own funds. For some years, and presently, he has publicly distributed such propaganda orally to anyone telephonically dialing Kansas City, Missouri, telephone dial letters "V-I-C-T-O-R-Y". He claims to work independently of any, and admits no membership in any organization.

His "lone picketing" and seeking of publicity have, thus, become well known in the Greater Kansas City area to public leaders and laymen, to law enforcement and intelligence agencies and to representatives of news media, as well as at several other locations state-wide in Kansas and Missouri.

A knowledgeable official of the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department has furnished the following information:

This official considers Morse, to date, as a harmless old man, somewhat of an articulate "crackpot"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-6-94 BY SP7CUC/SC
321,960

ENCLOSURE 11

WAYNE ALLEN MORSE

and nuisance with no indicated or known specific inclination for violence. He considers Morse to be a misguided "patriot" motivated by anti-Communist feelings with racial overtones. He said that Morse is usually well dressed and courteous, except when picketing or attending public meetings, at which times Morse's oral expressions and picket placards may be insulting and provocative to the groups picketed. The official stated that while Morse is apparently a "racist", Morse is not considered to be an "extremist" in the sense of inciting or participating in violence. Source said that Morse is known to have associated on occasions in the past with Paul and Jim Kernodle, reputed members of the John Birch Society and operators of a private recreation park at 4110 East 119th Street; and also with Robert Bolivar De Pugh, National Coordinator of the "Minutemen", publicized as a para-military organization to combat Communists when Communists attempt to take over the United States by force.

The same official states that police and news media representatives in recent years have "played-down" Morse's publicity-seeking antics realizing Morse is a "publicity hound". Moreover, Morse usually notifies any concerned law enforcement agency in advance of any proposed "lone picketing" by Morse. Morse has always indicated a high regard for enforcement officers, and on several occasions, at the request of law enforcement officers, has ceased picketing before critical tensions develop. For some years, Morse conducted his "lone picketing" with a multi-colored umbrella to attract attention. The official states that Morse has never been known to carry a firearm, though Morse reportedly maintains in his residence a .38 caliber Cobra Colt Revolver, with 2" barrel, for self-protection. The police official states that Morse's arrests by the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department on most occasions for disorder, have been in connection with Morse's picketing activities, to prevent tensions and possible fighting, none of these incidents being attended by any significant or serious violence.

The purpose of this memorandum is to brief Morse's background and current activities, including several representative samplings of his past activity and without attempting to document his entire activities.

WAYNE ALLEN MORSE

Wayne Allen Morse, age 67, white male, unemployed and retired with a Social Security pension, reportedly born June 29, 1899 in Nebraska, presently resides [redacted] in a third floor apartment at [redacted] Euclid, Kansas City, Missouri, unlisted residence telephone WAbash 1-8402.

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On June 28, 1962, Morse voluntarily appeared at the Kansas City FBI Office, furnishing the following information:

He said he was forming an organization and considering naming it the "National Association for the Protection of the Rights of Whites" (NAPRW) (this organization never "got off the ground" and is defunct).

Morse explained his reason for desiring to form that organization as follows:

He was employed many years by the Gateway Sporting Goods Company, Kansas City, Missouri. In April, 1962, a female Negro fellow-employee of that company asked Morse to join the NAACP. Morse was told by the solicitor for the membership that prominent white ministers were members of the NAACP. Subsequently, Morse, on paying \$3.50 membership dues, received a NAACP membership card. Morse claimed that he later learned that the white ministers, as claimed by Morse's solicitor for membership, had never obtained any NAACP membership.

Subsequently, Morse became critical of the Human Relations Commission, City of Kansas City, Missouri, which appeared to be protecting only the rights of minority groups, instead of all the people in the community, which gave Morse the idea that he should form a group to protect the rights of "white people".

His criticism of the Human Relations Commission and/or attendance of public meetings, involving the Human Relations Commission, apparently came to the attention of Morse's employer, the Gateway Sporting Goods Company. The employer indicated to Morse that Morse was creating tensions. It was Morse's belief that fellow Negro employees at the Gateway Sporting Goods Company had complained to the employer about Morse's criticism and Morse thereafter

WAYNE ALLEN MORSE

resigned his job. He said, because his employer and the Human Relations Commission seemed to be attempting to satisfy the NAACP. Morse applied for, and received, he said, Social Security Pension Benefits and, in the future, he intended to use his resources to fight the NAACP and the Human Relations Commission of Kansas City.

He said his purpose in visiting the Kansas City FBI Office was to put himself on record, since he may become a controversial figure and he wanted the FBI to have a clear picture of his purpose. He said he intended to furnish the same information, he was giving to the FBI, to Postal Inspectors, The Internal Revenue Service, and the local police department.

Morse continued his account by saying he had already spent \$400.00 in advertising of \$480.00 he had received as contributions to support his work. He explained his principal beliefs as being in accord with those of Carleton Puthman set forth in a book titled "Race and Reason--A Yankee's View", published by Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C. Morse summarized views set forth in the book as follows:

"To teach Negro people they have customs and fundamental characteristics of their own which they must develop or they would cease to exist as an ethnical identity in America.

That Negroes should not desert their own schools and churches, but develop them to compare with those of whites.

That integration and race mixing rob Negroes of their last chance to develop a social order of which they and their friends can be proud.

The Negroes should stop wanting to be invited guests in places prescribed to others.

And to convince Negroes that their only advancement will come from within their own group."

Morse said his proposed organization would strive to prove the NAACP is hindering rather than helping Negroes; and that on the local level, the Kansas

WAYNE ALLEN MORSE

City, Missouri, Human Relations Commission is "bending over backwards" for minority groups and forgetting the rights and liberties of others.

Morse said that while he considers himself an "outraged citizen", he also considers himself patriotic, and intends to live by the law. He said he had written a poem "Preserve Our Freedoms, Please", which has been copyrighted by him and can be used as a song to the tune of "America". He said some leading business firms had paid the expense of advertising his photograph and purposes in the local press and his poem had been sung prayerfully in several Kansas City churches in November, 1952. He exhibited a pamphlet titled "The Ugly Truth About the NAACP", containing an address by the Attorney General of Georgia, Eugene Cook, before the 55th Annual Convention of Peace Officers Association of Georgia, in Atlanta, Georgia. Morse also exhibited a carbon copy of a three page typewritten letter to the Mayor of Kansas City, dated May 7, 1962, containing Morse's allegations of the unfitness of the Chairman of the City's Human Relations Commission.

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In the NAACP march on the State Capitol at Jefferson City, Missouri, August 10, 1963, Wayne A. Morse and Paul Kernodle of Kansas City, Missouri, were observed just prior to the march carrying posters as counter-pickets. Some of the posters read: "Rights for Whites"; "The Communists Love the NAACP"; "The Communists Love CORE"; "God Made Negroes Like He Wants 'Em"; and "Over 200 white people murdered in Congo". An article dated September 20, 1963, in "The Kansas City Star", daily Kansas City, Missouri, newspaper, concerned efforts of certain groups and persons to delay enforcement of the new Public Accommodations Ordinance by filing a petition. Among persons named were [redacted] Wayne A. Morse, [redacted] Euclid; [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] Paul and Jim Kernodle, and [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] In a False Report as to Possible Muslim Demonstration, Centennial Methodist Church, Kansas City, Missouri, February 9, 1964, [redacted] a noted pacifist and liberal, reported he had received a telephone call from Wayne Morse the morning of February 9, 1964, indicating

WAYNE ALLEN MORSE

Morse would be present that morning at the church services, Morse indicating he was opposed to the integration movement. [redacted] Morse was polite and not at all threatening.

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It is noted here that an official of the [redacted] [redacted] Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, as well as the Kansas City FBI Office, have, on several occasions during the past two years, received reports that Wayne Morse was suspected of making anonymous harrassing telephone calls to persons publicized as favoring integration, but identification has not actually been made of Morse as the author of such calls.

An article dated July 8, 1964, in "The Kansas City Times", daily Kansas City, Missouri, newspaper, reported the arrest of Wayne A. Morse on the night of July 7, 1964, in front of the Municipal Auditorium on a disorderly conduct charge. Morse had been picketing the Kennedy Exhibit with a sign reading: "A Gun Didn't Kill Kennedy, A Communist Did". The article stated Morse had argued with a Negro and was arrested after continuing to argue after being ordered by a police officer to separate. Morse was released on a \$25.00 bond for a Municipal Court Hearing July 9, 1964.

In 1964, the Kansas City FBI Office conducted an inquiry as to Wayne A. Morse involving a possible violation of Federal Election Laws based on the mailing and distribution by Morse of unsigned pamphlets charging Richard Bolling, a candidate for re-election in the United States House of Representatives, with being supported by the NAACP, which in turn was supported by Communists. No Federal prosecution of Morse was entertained in this matter though Morse was indicted by a Jackson County Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri, subsequently in the same matter for violation of the State Corrupt Practices Act. On January 25, 1965, a Jackson County, Missouri, Circuit Court Jury at Kansas City, Missouri, acquitted Morse on the corrupt practices charge.

An article in "The Kansas City Times", dated January 9, 1965, reflects that Morse was sentenced to 15 days at the Municipal Farm, but placed on bench parole for six months on a charge of an alleged disturbance

WAYNE ALLEN MORSE

November 8, 1964, at the Liberty Memorial, Morse having previously protested on several occasions that flags of communist dominated countries should not be permitted to fly on the same level as the American flag.

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On February 17, 1965, Edward Burke, Chief of Police, St. Joseph, Missouri, informed that Morse had personally called upon Burke trying to locate the residence of a certain person seeking gifts for Russia, in order to promote friendly Russian feelings toward the United States. Morse told Burke that Morse had been working with the John Birch Society and Minutemen, but was a member of neither "club".

On August 5, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] informed that anonymous threatening calls had been received at [redacted] home and he suspected that Wayne Morse might have some connection with these calls.

On January 14, 1966, Wayne Morse personally appeared at the Kansas City FBI Office stating he was to address a meeting in Kansas City on January 16, 1966. He left advertising material concerning the meeting, containing a slogan, "Support Your Local Police"; material criticizing the "Greater Kansas City Fair Housing Campaign" and a copy of the newspaper "Common Sense", dated November 1, 1965.

An article in "The Kansas City Times", dated January 31, 1966, concerned curious crowds passing the newly occupied residence in Fairway, Kansas (a suburban community of Kansas City, Missouri), by a Negro family in a previously all white neighborhood. The article stated that Wayne A. Morse was observed picketing the residence.

On February 4, 1966, Wayne Morse was observed by Kansas City, Missouri, Police Officers picketing a Negro YWCA at 1903 Paseo during the attendance at a meeting there of [redacted]

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[redacted] Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, has informed that in the organizational convention of "The Patriotic Party", at Kansas City, Missouri, during early July, 1966, which convention was sponsored by Robert Bolivar De Pugh, National Coordinator of the "Minutemen", Brennan observed Wayne A. Morse in several whispered conversations with De Pugh.

In November, 1966, [redacted] informed he had observed Wayne Morse picketing City Hall on November 18, 1966.

On November 1, 1966, Morse telephonically informed the Kansas City FBI Office he now operates an office at 1514 East 8th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, several afternoons a week under the name "Victory Information Service", for the purpose of selling and donating various types of literature, including "Common Sense", which he himself buys. He said his office is advertised by dialing the telephone letters "V-I-C-T-O-R-Y". Morse said his office should also be known as "Anti-Communist Headquarters". Some of the literature disseminated, he described as publicizing: 22 Kansas Citizens who signed a petition to abolish The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC); the American Civil Liberties Union (Greater Kansas City American Civil Liberties Union), a breeding ground for subversives; and the names of 65 heads of NAACP who are questionable.

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Morse said he is not gainfully employed now, as he has already earned \$1,500.00 this year, the maximum he can earn and still receive Social Security benefits. He said he has worked part time in the past for Fields Furniture Store, Independence, Missouri (possibly identical with store [redacted]).

[redacted]. Morse continued by stating he has composed the words of a song, "Don't Tread on Me"; that only 5% of Jews are questionable; and that he, Morse, believes in Christianity, and Christianity derives from Judaism, which he respects and studies.

On November 24, 1966, the Kansas City FBI Office received through the mail in one envelope from several physicians in "Doctors Building West", 751 East 61st Street, Kansas City, Missouri, several summonses, undoubtedly distributed by Morse, announcing the meeting

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of "Anti-Communist Court", 1514 East 8th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, 9:00 A.M., December 3, 1966. The summons stated that failure to answer it would automatically put persons receiving the summons on "our Un-American List".



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Post Office Inspector [redacted], Kansas City, Missouri, informed during November and December, 1966, that his department had inquired concerning the distribution through the mails of the above mentioned "summons" and no prosecutable violation of Federal law was indicated.

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"The Kansas City Times", dated December 7, 1966, announced that Wayne Morse was seeking 500 petition signatures to run for Kansas City City Councilman early in 1967, as Councilman-at-Large from the Third District, to replace Earl B. Thomas, present Negro City Councilman.

[redacted] Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, made available on December 13, 1966, the following arrest record of Wayne Allen Morse:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
3/6/33	non-support	Dis. SSCrt, 3/7/33
9/4/40	speeding	3.00 - [redacted] - 9/4/40.
11/25/42	Care.driv.	Dis. #1, 11/28/42
7/26/51	Care driv	Disch #2, 7/27/51
11/7/51	Speed	\$9, 11/14/51
6/5/59	Speed	\$10, July 3, 1959
8/15/62	Care Dr	\$15, 9/10/62
8/27/62	Rec Ck Washington, D.C. Radiogram	

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
7/7/64	Disord Cond	\$25.00 August 6, 1964
7/31/64	Disobey sig	Disc 8/31/64
10/22/64	Dist peace	Wanted cancelled
10/26/64	City Wnt. Dist Pc	\$100 & P.B., 11/4/64
11/8/64	Disord Cond	\$50 11/12/64
12/15/64	Creat. Dist.	Disc. 12/16/64
1/4/65	Disob St. Sign	Disc \$10, 3/4/65
3/29/65	City Wrnt Dist Pc	Cancelled
3/30/65	City Wrnt Dist. Pc	Dism 4/13/65
1/3/66	Speed	\$12, 1/20/66
4/1/66	Creat. Dist	Cancelled
4/1/66	Disord. Cond.	Cancelled
4/1/66	3 City Wrnts. Disord. Cond. Creat. Dist. Dist. Pc.	Dism. Creat. Dist Dism Disord. Con Dism. Dist. Pc. 4/8/66

On December 14, 1966, Calvin K. Hamilton,
Assistant United States Attorney, Kansas City, Missouri,
informed [redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] The Grand Jury subsequently indicted [redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted] several other identified members of the "Minutemen"
for Federal violations of the National Firearms Act. The
defendants named in the indictment were recently found
guilty by a Federal Jury at Kansas City, Missouri, but